The New-York Times.

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ARKANSAS.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO PUT THEM IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE-HOUSE—MESSAGE FROM GOV. BAXTER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LITTLE ROCK, May 14.—Both Houses met this morning and adopted the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Arkansas has convened, a quorum of each House being present; whereas, the Capitol of our State is occupied by armed and contending forces; and whereas, the State-house is now in possession of armed troops; therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to put this Legislature in possession of the legislative halls, and that the public property on State-house square be placed under the supervision and control of this body, the legal custodians thereof while in session, and that he make such order for the disposition of said armed contending forces as will more perfectly protect the State against domestic violence and insure this body protection, and that a duly-certified copy of this resolution be at once transmitted to the President of the United States.

In the House a large number of notices of the introduction of bills were given, among others for the calling of a constitutional convention.

The Senate appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the House committee appointed yesterday to notify Gov. Baxter that the General Assembly was ready to receive any message he might desire to deliver.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The General Assembly met in joint convention to-day, and received a message from Baxter. It simply repeats the story of the recent events, and informs the Legislature that to them is submitted the question, Who is Governor of Arkansas? He suggests the propriety of calling a Constitutional convention, owing to the great want of harmony in the laws, both statutory and constitutional.

THE HOSTILE PARTIES.

The situation as to the two armed forces remains unchanged.

SECURITY TO NORTHERN MEN.

Twenty-seven Ex-Union Soldiers and Northern men have united in a dispatch to Senator Morton and Gen. John Coburn, contradicting the telegram sent those gentlemen to the effect that if Baxter succeeds the Northern men will be driven out of the State.

A. BROOK'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following dispatch, addressed to Senators Clayton and Dorsey, of Arkansas, was received here to-night:

BARING CROSS, Ark., May 14.—Have telegraphed to the President at length. See two dispatches. Everything quiet and safe. Members of Legislature say they are dissatisfied; that the thing is a farce, and will only make matters worse, and are going home. Twenty-three men in the House and six in the Senate were sworn in where no vacancies had been declared, in order to make a quorum, mostly men serving in Baxter's camp! Nobody allowed to go into the room where the Legislature have met, without a pass from Baxter. The Baxterites are demoralized, and if no action is taken in three days, most of them will leave and go home, and everything will resume its usual channel. The country generally is quiet, and matters are quieting in the city. Nothing has even taken place but a few light skirmishes. Brooks has lost but one man in all the skirmishes about town. Baxter could not take the State-house if he had all his adherents in the State under arms. Brooks has all along acted strictly on the defensive, and will continue to do so. The spirit and *morale* of his troops were never excelled. No troops were ever more temperate, orderly, and well behaved.

Baxter's men spend most of their time in scouting and depredating about town in a small way, alarming the citizens and attempting to produce anarchy. They do not want to fight. The skirmish at Argenta was a petty affair; nobody was killed or wounded on either side. Clayton went over there to protect the bringing in of the Fayetteville arms. Baxter's Legislature have no intention of investigating the election. The only object of the Baxterites is to overthrow the Government.

WM. G. WHIPPLE.

The signer of the above dispatch is a prominent lawyer of Little Rock, formerly United States Attorney for that district.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE ARKANSAS RESOLUTIONS RECEIVED—A DECISION PROBABLE TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The resolution of the Arkansas Legislature came to-night, but too late for action to be taken till to-morrow on its application for aid. It is now understood that to-morrow such action will be taken by the President as will fully settle the violent demonstrations in Arkansas, unless there are people there who are foolish enough to resist with force the commands of the United States Government, and that is not expected, as the Legislature, which is acknowledged by all parties to be a legally-constituted body, has recognized Baxter by assembling under his call, and by sending him an announcement of its meeting. There seems to be only one result to be expected, and that is the dispersion of all the armed men on both sides, which will amount to a recognition of Baxter, and such a recognition may be actually given in the President's proclamation. This will be a defeat of Senators Clayton and Dorsey, and their adherents, which will be generally agreeable here, as the connection of these Senators with the business is commonly regarded as the source of all the difficulties.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A dispatch was received to-night by the President conveying the resolutions of the Arkansas Legislature asking for the possession of the legislative halls, and for the protection of the State against domestic violence. The reply to this appeal will, in all probability, settle the question, and no doubt is entertained that the requests of the Legislature will be favorably responded to. The President and Attorney General were in consultation late to-night on the question.

PROJECTED WORKING MEN'S MASS-MEETING.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—At an adjourned meeting of delegates from various trades organizations held here to-night, arrangements were made for a grand mass-meeting of working men to be held in Faneuil Hall next Monday evening. A list of officers and speakers was announced, among the latter being John Orvis, of the Sovereigns of Industry; William B. Alger, of the Labor Council; Ira Stewart, and others. The resolutions lately adopted in New-York denouncing the violations of the Eight-hour law by the United States Government and demanding the abolition of contract work on public works were read and heartily applauded.

THE NOTORIOUS VASQUEZ CAPTURED AT LAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 14.—Tiburcio Vasquez, a bandit, who has been for a long time a terror to the southern portion of this State, was captured, with two of his gang, this afternoon, near Los Angeles.

HOW THE CAPTURE WAS EFFECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says Under Sheriff Johnson, of Los Angeles, and four men were the captors of the notorious Vasquez. They found him at the house of Greek George, in Cayhuenga Cañon. Vasquez was in bed, unarmed. He jumped from a window, and the men fired upon and hit him three times. One ball, from a rifle, passed through his back. At 5 o'clock Vasquez was safely lodged in jail. His wounds are not dangerous. The jail is guarded by policemen, and no access to the prisoner allowed.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

A RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL PILGRIMAGE IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 14.—The Catholic pilgrimage to the Whitemarsh Hills, the location of the mother mission-house of the Catholic priests of Maryland, and of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Prince George's County, under the auspices of the various Catholic beneficiary societies of Washington City and Baltimore, took place to-day, fully 3,000 persons making the pilgrimage and uniting in the devotions. The mission-house and small chapel adjoining are situated among the hills, about three miles east of Collington Station, on the Baltimore and Potomac Railway, about equidistant between Washington and Baltimore. The gathering, or pilgrimage, to Whitemarsh was to hold a reunion of the Catholics of Maryland, and, with proper religious ceremonies, to commemorate the sacrifices and devotions of the founders of catholicity in the United States, to interchange catholic and social sentiments, and to testify their veneration and respect for the first Catholic missionaries at that place who were wont to assemble in the early days of the Republic. Shortly after 10 o'clock two special trains from Washington, each having nine coaches, filled with passengers, arrived at Collington Station, among them were several societies with bands of music, including the Marine Band from the navy-yard. They soon formed in line and took up their march to Whitemarsh. The line was nearly a mile in length, many ladies who were unable to obtain conveyances trudging on foot over the sandy road in the hot sun. The most conspicuous feature of the procession was the colored society of the Knights of St. Augustine, from Washington, dressed in handsome black suits and purple regalia, with long flowing plumes in their hats. The march occupied about an hour. At 11 o'clock the special train of nine cars from Baltimore arrived at Collington, where a line of march was formed like the preceding one, and the pilgrims proceeded to the Whitemarsh.

At noon the services commenced with the celebration of high mass, by Father Wiget, in front of the Mission-house, the immense congregation standing in the open air and devoutly joining in the exercises. When mass was concluded Rev. Father B. A. Maguire, S. J., of St. Aloysius Church, Washington, preached a sermon from the balcony of the mission-house, taking his text from Mark, sixteenth chapter, fourteenth to twentieth verse. He alluded to the pilgrimages of the early Christians and those of later years, and quoted from Chief Justice Story and Bancroft's history to prove that religious toleration was first established in America by Catholic settlers in Maryland.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a procession was formed by the various societies, headed by a band playing, and a march made down the hill to Rock Spring, a few hundred yards south of the mission-house. The spring gushes from the hill near its base. Immediately above the gushing water a rude arch of chocolate-colored sandstone about twelve feet high is constructed, and about the middle of the structure, in an opening or recess, stands a small image of the Virgin with the infant Jesus in her arms. A few feet in advance of the spring a large arch of evergreens, flanked on either side by smaller arches, had been erected, each, together with the stone structure, being decorated with flowers. When the procession had gathered in the valley in front of the spring, short services, followed by a brief address from Father Wiget, took place, after which the benediction was announced, and the pilgrims wended their way back to Collington. Hundreds of them carried away small bottles of water filled at the spring. Not the least disorder occurred during the day, and all seemed pleased with the pilgrimage to Whitemarsh. Of the number present, fully one-third were colored persons, and one-third of the entire assemblage were females.

MARINE ADVICES.

ANXIETY FOR THE STEAM-SHIP TROJAN—THE WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 14.—Much anxiety is felt here over the non-arrival of the Anchor Line steamer Trojan, now thirty-six days out from Glasgow and Liverpool. She has a large quantity of goods on board for Halifax merchants.

The bark Bella Mudge, Capt. Mason, fifty-on days from Liverpool, Great Britain, arrived to-day, and reports having experienced, from the 28th March to the 29th April, steady successive gales from west-north-west. April 17, in the gale, she carried away the maintopmast, and on the 29th carried away the foretop-gallantmast in latitude 40° north. On the 9th April a seaman, Robert Wilson, fell overboard and was drowned.

The steamer Chase arrived from Portland this morning.

The derelict bark Charles Forbes sailed for Portland to-day, her owners having given bonds for the settlement of salvage claims.

The schooner E. Chambers, from Wallace for Boston, put in last night for harbor.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—The Legislature at New-Haven adjourned to-day to Tuesday, and the Republican Senatorial caucus this evening was very sparsely attended. A motion was made to make no nomination, but let every member vote on Tuesday according to his preferences. It was especially urged that so small a caucus could not pledge all the Republican members of the General Assembly. Mr. Harrison, of Guilford, and Mr. Senny, of Norwich, advised a nomination, and finally an informal ballot was taken, Senator Buckingham having 13 votes and Gen. Hawley 6. Gov. Buckingham was then nominated. There is no prospect of a Democratic bolt against Eaton, though some of the State papers allude to it as possible.

COLLISION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 14.—The tow-boat Lillie C. Jewett collided with the steamship City of Houston at 10:30 last night, below Point Bohemia, and sunk in twelve feet of water. One fireman and a cabin-boy were drowned. The remainder of the crew were rescued by the steamer Mary Ida. The City of Houston proceeded on her course.

RECAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Luke Eagan, the notorious "Break o'day Johnny" and burglar, who escaped from the State Prison at Allegheny City, Penn., about eighteen months since, after tunneling under the walls for six months, was arrested in this city to-day by Detectives Battles and Walls. He will be returned to Allegheny at once

WASHINGTON.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

PASSAGE OF AN AMENDING BILL IN THE HOUSE—TESTIMONY OF DEMOCRATS TO THE VALUE OF THE INSTITUTION—BROMBERG'S MALICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House has passed the bill amendatory of the act to incorporate the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, a Democrat, had charge of the bill as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. He paid a very high tribute to the purposes of the bank, and acknowledged that the originator of the system had conferred a great benefit upon the colored men. He stated it as a matter of his own experience, and as the result of careful examination, that these freedmen's banks deserve and should command the fostering care of the Government, and he believed the freedmen would save $2 by the continuance of these banks for one which they could save through the medium of banks controlled and managed by white men. Some additional safeguards were needed for depositors, and these safegurds were provided in the bill presented to the House. Mr. Bromberg, of Louisiana, who has been the instigator of the recent attacks upon the bank, all reasonable men in the House insist, was guilty of a cruel and malicious thing in attempting to destroy the credit of so beneficent an institution to gratify personal malice. It was charged upon Bromberg, by Mr. Merriam, of New-York, that such was his purpose, and letters were produced from the Actuary of the bank, and from Frederick Douglass, its President, who sat watching the proceedings, in support of this view. Mr. Bromberg denied very forcibly the truth of the charges made in the letters, but was subsequently compelled to admit to Gen. Hawley that he in point of fact was the surety on the bond of a Cashier of one of the branches of the bank, who had been discharged for embezzlement. Mr. Bromberg's only defense before the House for the charges made against him was the letter of an attorney. It is significant, in this connection, that while Mr. Bromberg had the fullest opportunity to make good his position before the committee, which has upon it three radical and leading Democrats, the committee were unanimous against him and in favor of the bill reported, and of the further support of the institution. The Southern men who spoke, with the exception of Mr. Bromberg, unanimously attested the value of the bank as a civilizing, economic agent among the freedmen.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

The following dispatch, which needs no explanation, was sent from here to-day:

Edgar Ketchum, No. 129 Fulton street, New-York:

Your dispatch received. The President is waiting for the complete printed record. The court is unanimous on the statement of facts; also upon all matters affecting Gen. Howard's character as an officer and a gentlemen; also in commending his conduct as Commissioner. The statements to the contrary are false. (Signed,) GEO. W. DYER.
Counsel for Gen. Howard.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The prospect for an earlier adjournment than has been hitherto expected seems to have improved. The hot weather, with the desire that Congressmen begin to feel to be at home looking after the Fall elections, has had a wonderfully stimulating effect on business in the House, and now many members really believe an adjournment in the latter part of June is probable.

HORSE-THIEVES AND WHISKY-TRADERS AMONG THE INDIANS.

United States Indian Agent Miles reports from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency that a band of whisky-traders and horse-thieves are roaming through the country occupied by the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, especially along the line of the Texas cattle trail, and that their presence there and their dealings with the Indians had given rise to considerable trouble and annoyance, and that the public good demands their immediate expulsion; consequently, he asks of the military officer commanding Camp Supply to send a detachment to drive out or arrest the desperadoes. Col. Brooks, the officer commanding, replies that he cannot interfere, being prevented by law from furnishing troops to aid in the execution of civil processes, except by orders from the President. The letter has been forwarded here for action by the Secretary of War.

THE BANK-NOTE PRINTING.

The Presidents of the American and National Bank-note Companies made statements before the Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day, relative to conversations with Secretary Richardson, in January and February last, on the subject of the contract with the Columbian Bank-note Company of Washington. They said the Secretary was uncertain as to whether the contract had been given, or if given, what part of the fractional currency bills it included, but promised to inquire and ascertain the facts. Mr. Hubbard, on behalf of the bank-note companies, then requested that Mr. McCartee be requested to attend before the committee and be examined as to the charges made against him with regard to the secret processes used by him in the preparation of paper, and generally in relation to his accounts with the Printing Bureau, as he had not yet answered written interrogatories. The committee, in secret session, determined to notify Mr. McCartee to appear on Saturday next.

AMOUNT PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

It appears from official data that the amount of money paid for transportation of property and United States troops for the calendar years 1872 and 1873 on twenty-four land-grant railroads was $195,433. Of this amount the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company received $39,864; the Chicago and North-western, $14,742; the Illinois Central, $23,154; the St. Paul and Pacific, $33,000; the Mobile and Montgomery, $20,519. All the other companies received smaller amounts.

POSTAL CARDS.

The following is the official statement of postal cards furnished the Post Offices named for the period from May 12, 1873, to May 11, 1874, inclusive: Number of cards—New-York, 12,500,000; Boston, 6,102,000; Chicago, 5,200,000; Philadelphia, 5,000,000; St. Louis, 3,600,000; Cincinnati, 2,400,000; Baltimore, 1,875,000; Buffalo, 1,500,000; San Francisco, 1,400,000; Pittsburg, 1,300,000; Washington, 1,175,000; Detroit, 1,150,000; Louisville, 1,000,000; Cleveland, 956,000; Milwaukee, 800,000; Indianapolis, 720,000. Aggregate, 46,578,000. The whole number of postal cards furnished the Post Offices throughout the United States for the year ending May 11 was 113,662,000. The estimate by the department for the first year was 100,000,000.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.

Last Fall the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, in the Central Park, invited the President to lay the corner-stone of the magnificent fire-proof edifice now in process of erection for their occupation by the Department of Public Parks, and the President has now appointed Tuesday, June 2, at 2 o'clock, as the time for that ceremony. After the laying of the corner-stone the subscribers to the museum will give a special reception in the rooms at the Arsenal, at present occupied with their collections.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

Mr. F. O. Boyd, of New-York, appeared to-day before the conference committee on the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits. Commissioner Douglass also appeared in opposition to the House bill providing for the release of distillers' bonds upon proof of shipment for any port outside of the jurisdiction of the United States. Both Houses agreed to this. The questions at issue were regarding an allowance on spirits of two per cent. for leakage in transit, and a release from taxation when destroyed between the West and the sea-board. The conference committee refused to make leakage and destruction allowances, but agreed to reduce the expert stamp from twenty-five, as under the present law, to ten cents per barrel.

THE REFUNDING OF THE COTTON TAX.

A caucus of Southern members of the House, representing eleven States, was held to-day at the Capitol, their object being to perfect a bill for a refund of the cotton tax, amounting to $30,000,000.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

LAUNCH OF A NEW IRON SCREW STEAMER AT WILMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, May 14.—The new iron screw steam-ship Hudson, built in this city by Pusey, Jones & Co. for the Cromwell Line, between New-York and New-Orleans, was launched this morning at 11 o'clock with entire success. Her capacity is about 2,000 tons, new registry; her length, 300 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth, 26 feet. She will be fitted with direct-acting engines of improved construction, which engineers here regard as every way better than the much-vaunted compound arrangement. The great speed of the ship Knickerbocker, completed for the same line by the same builders last December, is regarded as settling the question that compound engines are needlessly cumbrous and complicated, costing double in the first place, and in the same ratio for repairs. The new ship is expected to quite equal her consort in speed. She will accommodate sixty first-class passengers, and will be rapidly completed. The builders of this ship have within twenty years launched sixty-one iron steamers.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 14.—In the House last night Mr. Dymond moved a resolution for an address to the Governor General praying him to represent to the Imperial Government the desire of the House that the act passed in 1872 permitting the reprinting of British copyright works in Canada, under certain conditions and restrictions, should receive the royal assent. He sketched the history of the law of copyright as it affected Canada, and pointed out the anomaly of advantages being granted to American publishers which were denied to our own countrymen in the same trade. He illustrated his remarks by reference to numerous instances showing how Canadian publishers had suffered, and he Canadian public been deprived of cheap current literature, while no substantial benefit accrued from the system to the original British copyright holder.

Mr. Mackenzie, Premier, said that the subject had been surrounded with difficulties, and while some British authors were quite willing to assent to such legislation as was embodied in the act of 1872, others were violently opposed to it. The Imperial Government had made suggestions on the subject, but he (Mr. Mackenzie) did not see any way of meeting the question except by the bill to which the motion referred. He was glad the subject had been brought forward, and hoped the action of the House would prove effectual.

The motion was then agreed to.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The car and general repair shops at Readville, Mass., of the New-York and New-England Railroad, caught fire about noon to-day. Several cars, including a drawing-room car, were in the shops when the fire was discovered, besides a quantity of stock, valuable lumber, and machinery. The passenger cars were all safely drawn out, but two box cars were destroyed. The shops were erected several years ago, and were not of great value. The fire is supposed to have caught from the sparks of an engine, or from the chimney. The loss is about $40,000.

A. Cochran's distillery, at Tippecanoe, Ohio, was burned on Tuesday night. The loss is $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,500. William Green's malt-house, adjoining, was also destroyed. Loss $20,000.

A fire at Clyde, Ohio, Wednesday night, destroyed one grocery store, one sewing-machine establishment, and six saloons. Loss $20,000. Insurance $15,000.

The Eastern Railroad Depot at Biddeford, Me., caught fire yesterday afternoon, but the greater part of the building was saved.

LOCAL FIRES.

On Wednesday afternoon fire broke out in the woolen mill of T. Birkhead, in Beverly, N. J., and the flames spread with such rapidity that the men and women engaged in the establishment narrowly escaped with their lives. It is not known how the flames originated. The building was entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of upward of $20,000.

A fire occurred shortly after 10 o'clock last night in Church & Reeve's box factory, Greenpoint. The fire was quickly extinguished, but the extent of the loss could not be ascertained.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has fallen two inches at St. Paul; it remained stationary from La Crosse to Warsaw; it has fallen from St. Louis to Vicksburg, and remained unchanged at New-Orleans. The fall at Cairo was twenty-five inches. The Missouri has risen slightly from Yankton to Omaha, and fallen thence to its mouth, except at Brunswick and Hermann, where it has risen two inches. The Ohio has fallen from Pittsburg to Evansville, and has risen one inch at Paducah. The Red River has fallen seven inches at Shreveport, the Cumberland twenty-two inches at Nashville, and the Allegheny and Monongahela have continued falling at all reporting stations. During the same period the following rain-fall is reported within the watersheds of the several rivers named: In the Mississippi, 57-100ths of an inch at St. Paul; 42-100ths at La Crosse; 22-100ths at Keokuk, and 29-100ths at St. Louis. In the Missouri, 2-100ths at Yankton; 23-100ths at Omaha, and 56-100ths at Leavenworth. In the Arkansas, 1-100ths at Fort Gibson.

THE SWING HERESY TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 14.—In the Swing heresy trial to-day Prof. Patton concluded his argument for the prosecution, having consumed a little over two and a half days. His argument is conceded to have been very strong, from a strictly theological stand point. In conclusion, he apologized for, and begged to retract, the expression hastily used, that if the Presbytery should acquit Dr. Swing, he would impeach it before a higher court.

Rev. H. C. Noyes, counsel for Prof. Swing, began his argument for the defense, but was taken suddenly ill, and was compelled to defer further remarks until to-morrow.

It is thought Dr. Patterson will occupy some time before the trial closes in defining the line between the old and new theology.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE—THE ANTI-DIX RESOLUTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—Last night's dispatch from Kingston was not correctly copied. The opposition to the Anti-Dix resolution in the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, which met in that city yesterday, was made by the leaders of the Prohibition Party and in its interest. During the discussion, which was sharp and protracted, those gentlemen denounced the Republican Party as the great enemy to the temperance cause, and invited temperance Republicans to come into their party as the only ark of safety. When the vote was taken, two-thirds of the delegates had left to take the boat, and the resolution was voted down by two majority of those remaining.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY—RESIGNATION OF SEVERAL PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

MADRID, May 14.—The new Ministers were sworn into office yesterday.

The Governors of several provinces and a number of other high officials have resigned since the change of Government.

CONCHA ORDERED TO BE READY TO MARCH TO MADRID WITH EIGHT THOUSAND MEN.

LONDON, May 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times* reports that Gen. Manuel De la Concha has received orders to hold 8,000 troops in readiness to march to Madrid.

At last accounts Gen. Concha was advancing with 12,000 men on the town of Valmaseda, twenty miles south-west of Bilbao, with the intention of driving the Carlists into Navarre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STATE BANQUET TO THE IMPERIAL VISITORS.

LONDON, May 15—5 A. M.—The Queen gave a state banquet last night to the Czar and Grand Duke Alexis. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other members of the royal family, and Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli, with all the members of the Cabinet, were present.

The Czar will go to Buckingham Palace at noon to-day, and will probably visit the Empress Eugenie next Sunday.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ON THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

LONDON, May 15—6 A. M.—At a meeting of the Congregational Board of Education last night a paper was read by Sir Charles Reed, M. P., in which the educational system of the United States is warmly praised, and the writer expresses the hope that it will be equalled, if not excelled, in England within the next two generations.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTORAL BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 14.—The Duke De Broglie accepts the challenge of the Left and Extreme Right on the Electoral bill, and will make his motion for its immediate discussion a Cabinet question.

MME. RISTORI ENGAGED FOR AN AMERICAN SEASON OF FIFTY REPRESENTATIONS.

PARIS, May 14.—Mme. Ristori, while in this city on her way to South America, closed an engagement with an American manager for a series of fifty representations in the United States, to begin next March.

RUSSIA.

THE ARREST OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS NON-POLITICAL.

BERLIN, May 14.—The Augsburg *Gazette* says the arrest of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas was not due to political causes.

THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

GEN. PORTILLA RELIEVED IN CUBA.

HAVANA, May 14.—Gens. Portilla and Ponda arrived here to-day. Gen. Cayetono Figueroa has assumed command of the Central Department, in place of Portilla.

ARREST OF FREEMASONS IN PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, May 14.—Advices from San Juan, Porto Rico, state that the members of a Masonic lodge at Sabano Grande have been arrested by the Police. The *Boletin* (newspaper) applauds the authorities for the attitude they have assumed against Masonry. It declares that Masons in the Antilles are thoroughly in favor of the separation of the colonies from Spain.

THE TURF.

MYSTIC PARK RACES.

BOSTON, May 14.—The races at Mystic Park were continued to-day in the presence of an excellent attendance. The first race was for horses that never beat 2:29, for which there were four starters. The betting was heavy, Col. Moulton being the favorite; Sheppard Knapp, Jr., second, and Fanny third choice. It was a hot contest of five heats, in the course of which both Moulton and Knapp trotted themselves out of the 2:29 class. The following is a summary:

Purse of $400, mile heats, best three in five, to harness.

A. W. Worcester's ch. s. Col. Moulton	1	2	2	1	1
Geo. H. Bailey's b. g. Sheppard Knapp, Jr.	4	1	1	2	4
J. A. Duston's br. g. Frank Palmer	2	4	3	3	2
D. Bigley's ch. m. Fanny	3	3	4	4	3

Time—2:32¾, 2:28½, 2:29¼, 2:28½, 2:31¼.

The second race was for Maiden horses, for a sweepstakes of $200, mile heats, best three in five, of which the following is a summary:

H. G. Smith's br. g. Dan	1	1	1
T. H. Nevens' s. g. Spot	2	2	2
S. Boardman's s. g. Echo	3	3	dis.

Time—2:59¼, 2:53, 2:53¼.

LEXINGTON RACES—FOURTH DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 14.—This was the fourth day of the races. The weather was fine, the attendance very large, and the track in good condition.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; welter weights; purse $250; $200 to the first and $50 to the second.

The following horses were entered: Richard's ch. f. Summer Duck; McGrath's blk. m. Lucy Jackson and his b. m. Oleander. In the pools McGrath's entries sold together at $50; Summer Duck, $34. Lucy Jackson won the race by a few lengths, Summer Duck second, and Oleander about a quarter of a mile behind. Time—3:52¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race; mile and a quarter dash; purse $150. Four horses entered, viz.: Cameron's Leamington colt, Colston's Cape Cod, Buford's b. g., and Fassis' Joe B. Cameron's entry was the favorite in the pools, selling at $200, Buford's at $150, Colston's at $80, and Joe B. at $35. Buford's entry got the lead, closely pressed by Cameron's. After passing the string Cameron's entry endeavored to take the lead. At this point Buford's entry made a dash across the track, forcing Joe B. upon the embankment next to the outside fence. This enabled Cape Cod to get the start ahead of the others, and he came in the winner by half a length, followed by Leamington Colt. Joe B. came galloping in soon after, and ran off, throwing his rider and jumping the fence himself. The boy was slightly injured, but the horse is ruined. Time—2:12½.

POINT BREEZE RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 14.—The Spring meeting at Point Breeze Park terminated this afternoon with two fine races. The first was for three-minute class horses, to harness, for a purse of $300, and was won by Lady Fashion. Time—2:45½, 2:46, 2:46½. The bay mare Blonde won the two first heats in 2:41½ and 2:41. The second contest was for 2:30 class horses, to harness, for a purse of $450. The first heat was won by Snowball in 2:32¼; the second and third by Star, in 2:33¾ and 2:36. Honest Billy won the purse in three straight heats. Time—2:35½, 2:35¾, 2:37½.

GALVESTON JOCKEY CLUB.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 14.—The inaugural meeting of the Galveston Jockey Club was held to-day.

The first race was a mile and a quarter, and was won by Falmouth, beating Hattie Forest, Jennie Gamble, and I. O. U. in the same order. Time, 2:16.

The second race was mile heats for three-year olds, and was won by Nelligan in two straight heats, beating Sweet Boy and McKinney. Time—1:52½, 1:51.

The weather was delightful, the attendance large, and the track in good condition.

THE METHODISTS.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT LOUISVILLE—OPERATIC MUSIC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to-day, the Committee on Books and Periodicals made a report concerning the publication of a *Methodist Quarterly Review* at Nashville. The committee report it was not needed. They thought the *Southern Review* had no power to print in its title-page, "published under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," and that the *Review* was very ably edited, but did not recommend the church assuming its responsibility, unless the editor accept a committee to be appointed by the conference. Bishop Marvin, Dr. McAnally, and Gov. Polk were recommended as the committee. The committee did not think it expedient to confer on the book agent and book committee authority to establish branch publishing houses. The report was adopted as a whole.

The Committee on Church Trials made a long report. They recommended the adoption of a new chapter instead of the sixth and seventh chapters of the book of discipline. This provides for the trial of a Bishop, for misdemeanor, by Presiding Elders presided over by a Bishop, giving the committee power to suspend or expel him from church or his office. The report prescribes a course of trials for other offenses. The paper was made the special order for Tuesday next.

A resolution was read requesting the Bishops, in their pastoral addresses, to call attention to and express their decided disapprobation of operatic music, now so common in the churches. After discussion, the following substitute was offered:

Resolved, That Bishops be requested to urge, in their addresses, the necessity of congregational singing.

A motion to table the whole matter was lost, and, after further debate, the substitute was adopted. Some members urged that they had understood the motion to be to lay on the table. A division was called for, and the substitute was then lost. Another substitute was offered, requiring preachers to recommend congregational singing. Lost. The previous question was then called, and the resolution adopted.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley. It has fallen in the upper lake region, and remained about stationary in the remaining districts. The temperature in the several districts has changed but slightly. Clear weather and north-easterly to southerly winds prevail in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to the Gulf coast. Cloudy weather and light rain are reported from the South Atlantic States, Southern Virginia, the upper lake region, and the North-west. The Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Rivers are rising. The Mississippi has fallen at St. Louis and Cairo. The Ohio has fallen, except at Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally clear weather and north to west winds will prevail, with a slight fall in temperature and stationary to rising barometer.

For the Middle States, the lower lake region, and the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy or clear weather, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, no decided change of temperature, and stationary to falling barometer in the lower lake region and the western portion of the Middle States.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and warm weather, easterly to southerly winds, and but slight change in the barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west partly cloudy weather, north-easterly to southerly winds, stationary to rising and falling barometer, with light rain in the first-named district and in the Upper Mississippi Valley, possibly extending to the eastward over Lake Erie.

The Lower Missouri and Central Mississippi will remain stationary or rise slightly. The Lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers will fall slowly.

SWIFT AND SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 14.—Lewis Robinson came from New-Haven, Conn., to this city yesterday morning. At noon he attempted to commit a rape on a little girl on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. He was arrested a few minutes afterward and committed to Newcastle Jail. This morning he was arraigned for trial, and this afternoon was convicted and sentenced about 5 o'clock. The time between the commission of the crime and conviction was just twenty-nine hours. He will receive thirty lashes on Saturday, be pilloried one hour, and imprisoned for ten years.

A FATAL FIGHT WITH MAIL ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Springfield, Mo., stating that a mail-carrier, and a Mr. Tonett, who was riding with him, were robbed a day or two ago in Cayton Pinery and the mail rifled. The robbers were tracked by a party of twenty men to Boone County, Ark., and in a fight with them Rev. Mr. New was killed and another man seriously wounded. The robbers escaped. Mr. New was minister of the Methodist church, and had but recently come from Iowa.

CRIME IN THE SOUTH—VIGILANTS TALKED OF.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 14.—Cyrenus Elliott, of McNair County, Tenn., was murdered and robbed of several hundred dollars in this city last night. His brother, J. C. Elliott, of Bowie County, Texas, was also attacked and robbed of a large sum of money, but was not seriously injured. Numerous burglaries occur nightly for the past week. A vigilance committee and lynch law are talked of.

THE PRISON-REFORM CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—An animated discussion arose to-day in the Prison-Reform Congress over the report of the Committee on Organization in consequence of the omission of ladies from the list of officers. The matter was finally settled by placing Mrs. H. K. Blane on the list of Secretaries, Mrs. Coffin, of Indiana, Mrs. D. E. Geer, of Illinois, and Mrs. Hendricks, of Wisconsin, on the list of Vice Presidents, Mrs. Myra Brodwell, of Chicago, declining. The report of the committee was then adopted. The report of the Executive Committee, made by Dr. E. C. Wines, was very long and exhaustive.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE.

BOSTON, May 14.—In the Massachusetts Senate to-day the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution to secure the elective franchise and the right to hold office to women was refused a third reading by 14 yeas to 19 nays. The Senate also refused a third reading to the Prohibitory bill by a tie vote, 17 to 17, and this question comes up to-morrow on a motion to reconsider.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14.—The Democratic State Central Committee decided to-day to hold a State Convention in Columbus on the 15th of July. The indications are that the influence of the convention will be used against the adoption of the new Constitution.

FIRES ON THE FISHKILL MOUNTAINS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 14.—Passengers on the up express to-night report having seen large fires raging on the Fishkill Mountains as the train emerged from the Highlands.

NEWPORT.

A LOOK AT THE WATERING PLACE BEFORE THE SEASON OPENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Monday, May 11, 1874.

In talking of the great Summer resorts of America we generally place at the head of the list Newport, Long Branch, and Saratoga. This somehow conveys the notion that they are all alike, which is decidedly erroneous. Saratoga is a Summer resort, pure and simple, where everybody is welcome who has money, and the more money the more welcome. Newport, on the contrary, is very far from being altogether a Summer resort, and it by no means extends arms of welcoming to everybody. It is rather a Summer city, a country-place where towns-people dwell during the hot months, but at the same time an exclusive place. It has a character of its own. You may live there cheaply, or you may live with regal expenditure, but you must not live ostentatiously. If you are poor, but well connected, you can board for fifteen dollars a week, and pass your time with friends who board for four hundred dollars a week, or who live in granite palaces surrounded by acres of lawns and shrubberies. The place stinks of money, if one may be pardoned for using this racy Anglicism. Our Transatlantic cousins, who lack the refined delicacy of Americans, permit themselves the use of these expressions, and it is astonishing how tempting they are. One cannot help quoting them, laying all the sin on the original coiners of such phrases. Yes; Newport, I repeat, stinks of money. On every hand are indications of lavish means and lavish expenditure. But there is nothing offensive in these sign-marks of millionairism. The Quaker element to which Rhode Island owes its settlement has prevented that. The Friends are still very numerous here, and, like the little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump, their influence has been paramount. They love tranquil pleasures, sailing upon tranquil seas, healthful rowing about the pleasant bay, bathing in the surf, walking, riding, botanizing, collecting zoöphytes from the great glutinous masses of seaweed that cling to the granite crags and ledges. The excitement and the turmoil of fashion, the *frou-frou* of hops, the *tohu-bohu* of the springs, and the *brou-ha-ha* of the race-course annoy them inexpressibly. Hence, demonstrative enjoyment and turbulent happiness are not in order here at Newport. What is most surprising is, that under these circumstances the crying want of most watering-places should be unfelt here. At Saratoga they shriek for young men. At Sharon Springs they pray for them. At this place they are always on hand. The *jeunesse dorée* of America, therefore, must be far more domestic than the world believes. They are always on duty with their families. It is the same at Long Branch in the cottage country. While the hotels are full of very nice people, doubtless, there is a great scarcity of young men among them. But in the cottages they abound.

Newport having this peculiar complexion, the readers of THE TIMES will not be surprised to learn that the hotels here are by no means in a flourishing condition. In truth, they are actually expiring. Formerly there were the Perry House, the Fillmore, the Atlantic, and the Ocean, with the Aquidneck, which, however, is open all the year round. Of the first four, the Perry and the Fillmore were closed some time back, and the Atlantic closes this year. The proprietor committed suicide last November by tying a twenty-pound weight round his neck and throwing himself into the cistern in a fit of despondency, caused by pecuniary trouble. So, at least, I am informed. The season last year was very flat, and bids no fairer this year. The Ocean House, being now alone, expects to do better than usual, and I hope their expectations will be realized. But the chances are against them. A popular resort has been opened at Rocky Point, higher up the bay, about forty minutes' steam from Providence, and this place is taking off much of the transient custom. It can hardly be doubted that Newport has ceased to be a Summer resort in the usual sense of the term, and has just commenced to be one in the higher and better sense. People don't go there for a few weeks of wild camping out by the sea-side. They simply exchange their town residences for their country residences. And because Americans are by nature gregarious, they build the latter together, and form a city of country mansions. Newport, therefore, is the cottage country of Long Branch in a more developed condition.

It must be admitted that this place has many extraordinary attractions. The temperature of the water is extremely delightful to bathers, and the air is singularly mild. I suspect that the Newporters get some little side current of the Gulf Stream, for there is a marked difference in the temperature of the water here and at Boston. This will also account for the mildness of the Winters and for the singular beauty of the grass. The turf here grows with a luxuriance and depth of color which remind the traveler of England. Along the cliffs on the eastern side the proprietors of the land have, with great taste, refrained to build save on the top of the ridge, which is occupied by Gibbs avenue. From the shrubberies which inclose the rear of the villas the ground sweeps down to the edge of the cliff in broad expanses of green lawns, which are not unlike the English downs upon a miniature scale. There is a right of way along the edge of the cliffs which affords a very delightful ramble, and some care and supervision are expended over this part also with very creditable liberality. The cliffs themselves are picturesque, but very small. On this side of the island they are of sandstone, through which, in parts, both shale and slate jut out. But the height does not, on an average, exceed twenty feet, and has a dwarfish air which is rather ludicrous. The great bathing resort is the sandy beach just east of these cliffs, which runs north and south on the eastern side of Newport. To a Long Brancher, accustomed to the magnificent stretch of beach along Ocean avenue, reaching for miles and miles without a break, this little speck of sand is laughable. There are a few bath-houses here, but it is doubtful, in my mind, whether there is very much bathing done here at all. Moreover, the sand is so level, and the little bay is so protected, that the surf here amounts to nothing. Still it is perfectly secure; accidents are impossible, and the rollers are large enough for invalids, for ladies and young children.

The south shore of Newport is in my estimation much more picturesque. Instead of the bare ribs of sandstone and the decaying shelves of shale, there are rude, formless masses of granite, or, I believe, syenite, strictly speaking. Here the sea hisses and boils and swells and foams, as we never see it at Long Branch, where the solemn swell of the grand surf has a certain element of monotony, after all. The waves dash over the iron-like blocks of unstratified rock, and disintegrate them, hard as they are. They are seamed with countless lines where the spray lodged in Winter, and then froze, and then thawed. When it thawed it broke away a line, faint indeed, of the syenite, but which enlarges year after year, until it becomes a great crack. And then, in some wild storm, a huge billow will come like a battering-ram, and will break off that rock just at the crack, and will roll it down into the sea, where it will be tossed and tumbled at the bottom among similar fragments until it becomes almost as round as a ball. Sometimes the sea is more sportive, and instead of breaking away the rock at the crack it will go on enlarging it until a sort of funnel is formed. The sea works at this until the top of the rock is perforated. Then, when the waves are mad with rage, and bent on mischief, and roll tumultuously into the caverns below like an insurgent mob into some public square, the waters are driven into this funnel with immense force, and come spouting out at the top of the rock like a geyser. When this happens there is an accompaniment of a strange, bellowing sound. Upon these granite rocks the seaweed clusters in immense lengths, tangled, in which are those marine treasures which make the delight of the dredger. Hundreds of small crabs make these beds their hunting-ground, and can be seen scuttling about with great vivacity. There also one can observe the sea-spiders, which are interesting creatures, though they are somewhat repulsive in appearance. Beyond these rocks there lie excellent fishing-grounds, where those who like the sport can ensnare the porgy, known here as the scrub, the tautog, blackfish, blue-fish, and codfish.

All this is on the ocean side, or the rough-water side. The sea has another and a still milder phase. Newport is built upon the western side of Rhode Island, and looks upon Narragansett Bay. From north-westers it is completely protected by Canonicut Island and by Goat Island, so that the waters of the channel are always undisturbed. For those who love boating without danger or exposure here is a constant opportunity which can be always used. For Newport is a great boat place, these tiny craft being all that remains to her of a commerce that was once cosmopolitan. That Newport is not now the commercial centre of America is due to the British occupation of 1776, when traffic here received a blow from which it has never recovered. It is now a fishing-station, but besides has manufactories of some importance. Yet in spite of the progress of the latter the influence of its first bent is still observable, and along the wharves half the stores seem to be connected with maritime pursuits. The number of sail-makers and boat-builders is very great, and those who are enthusiastic about such matters give the highest accounts of both. Washington street, which may be considered the head-quarters of the Quakers, looks upon this part of the country. It runs along the beach, which here forms an angle very nearly a right angle, so that from this street one sees not only all the bay immediately in front of Newport proper, or rather of the old town, but also far up the channel toward Providence, with all its glancing sails and gleaming waters and green islands. The swell street of the town, however, is Bellevue avenue, which occupies the central ridge looking down upon the ocean on the east, and Narragansett Bay on the west. This is the drive of the place. The whole line of the avenue, which commences at Tours street and ends at the sea at the southern extremity of the island, is about two miles and a half. Along this distance it is thickly studded on both sides with splendid residences, embowered in trees and shrubs, and set like jewels in green expanses of splendid turf. Many of these mansions are palatial. Some are of stone, others of brick, others of wood, the three materials being, as far as I could judge, used in equal proportions. Some of these buildings are architectural delights, being both elegant in construction and novel in design. The prevailing style, however, is the conical roof of early French Gothic, of which some few chateaux still give good examples. The best was the little chatelet, which was at once a fortress and a prison in the wars between the Armagnacs and Burgundians. Gen. Batcheller's fine cottage at Saratoga is in this style.

Though this drive is so splendid and so interesting, it is, I think, upon the whole, inferior to Ocean avenue at Long Branch, beyond the West End. This is specially true about the central part, where there are a considerable number of very inferior cottages, which really are not so handsome as the stables of some neighboring residences. Besides this, it is a fact that almost all the villas upon the western side until one comes almost to the sea are close to the road, which greatly injures the general effect. Upon this side also very many of the residences have hardly any grounds at all. At Long Branch it will be remembered that, without exception, all are surrounded by superb lawns, and are plainly in sight. Many of the houses here peep coyly from between their trees, and can only be seen at certain spots. This probably greatly adds to the comfort and delight of the people in the house, but it spoils the *coup d'œil* of the drive. If I were the owner of one of these fine residences so masked I should consider this a recommendation, but, being an outsider paying two dollars an hour to a hackman, my sentiments are in favor of seeing as much as possible. I come to see the beauties of the place, and half of them have veils of vegetation. I naturally feel aggrieved. And this, I think, gives the key of the position. Newport is not a place where the alien can drive round and stare at everything and everybody. If he wants to admire the cliffs he will find a right of way admirably kept which belts the island's coast. If he delights in bathing he can do so with comfort and safety. If he wants to live cheaply there are plenty of places open to him. But he cannot pay five dollars a day to a hotel-keeper and then own the entire place for the three days he intends to stop. Newport belongs to the residents, and not to the casuals. And hence the latter generally go to Rocky Point, where the American Steamboat Company have a hotel kept on the European plan, and where there is a fish-house where they can have clams, chowder, and broiled fish for fifty cents all day long, in company with hundreds of others. As many as fifteen thousand people have visited the Rocky Point House in a single day, and fourteen hundred have eaten clams together sociably at the same time. The soul offended by the exclusive behavior of the Newport dons can emigrate to Rocky Point, and be at peace.

I have said that the prospects for the hotels are not favorable. But Newport will be uncommonly full for all that. I have seen the two great real-estate men—Alfred Smith and Mr. Ford—and they unite in saying that the cottages to let will all be taken this year, and the boarding-houses will be full. There is here a specialty of boarding which will surprise most people. A family of refinement, living in a mansion exquisitely furnished and containing many rooms, will agree to board another family for the season, which is here very long, extending from three to five months. (Indeed, some families pass the Winter here. More than fifty families remained here this Winter.) The owners give up the entire house, with the exception of what few rooms are essential for their own use. They look after the tables of their boarders, taking their own meals in the retirement of the back kitchen, I suppose, and in every way become the housekeepers and stewards of the strangers. In this way large sums are paid, from $150 per week to $400. A wealthy gentleman of Albany, a widower, paid for himself, child, and maid the sum of $225 per week. To me there is something inexpressibly servile in this—something un-American. But it pays very well because the seasons are long. More than the usual number of such engagements have been entered into, so that the system is popular with those who need take no thought of what money they spend. But there is no purse-proud arrogance about the residents of Newport. In the public boarding-houses, where one pays from $15 to $20 per week, are numerous families who associate freely with the millionaires and magnates, joining the croquet parties and the boating parties, and having a share in all the sober fun going. The exclusiveness here is not a money exclusiveness. A full purse is not the open sesame. If you know people in New-York you will know them at Newport. If you don't know them you will not be permitted to scrape acquaintance with them. For the fact is that, though the place is full of rich people and stinks of money, yet these rich men are all old Knickerbockers or colonists. They have among them all the old names of New-York and the Eastern States. This being so, as money is no object to them, and as they are determined to live half the year at Newport, it would be a good thing if they were to improve the drainage of the place, for it wants it. Nothing but the peculiar mildness of the temperature prevents trouble during the heated term.

GAR.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

The apprehended fall, yesterday, of the large four-story building, No. 598 Broadway, near Houston street, created much excitement in the neighborhood. The building, No. 600, next door, was complained of in the early part of last March, and after a survey by officers of the Department of Buildings, it was torn down because of its dangerous condition. Ever since No. 600 was razed, No. 598 has been developing signs of its weakness. Complaints were made to the Department of Buildings, and its tottering side-wall was propped up with heavy braces. The house has a width of 25 feet and a depth of 200. It was built in 1843, and is owned by Mr. Samuel Wood. The building next door, now destroyed, was once a well-known public house called Philpot Hall, much resorted to by those who loved to pitch quoits when that game was more popular than at present, and remarkable as the last tavern on Broadway where rum was sold at three cents per drink. No. 598 Broadway, which now threatens the peace and security of the neighborhood, has been used since its erection principally for trade purposes. Last Wednesday the rear of the building No. 132 Crosby street was on the point of giving way, but, being promptly propped up by order of the Department of Buildings, it has been so far prevented from falling. About 12 o'clock yesterday it was noticed that the side wall, left exposed and unsupported by the tearing down of No. 600, had begun to bulge out to such an extent that a tumble was momentarily expected. Superintendent of Police Matsell was warned of the danger, and Capt. Clinchy, under his orders stationed a Police force about the building to keep people away from it. Mr. G. Van der Roest, a dealer in ostrich feathers, who was the sole occupant of the house, was advised to vacate the premises, which he did as fast as he conveniently could, and several former occupants removed what stock and furniture they had left behind. The Department of Public Buildings having been apprised of the condition of things, Assistant Superintendent Dudley and Inspector McGinnis visited the house and made a thorough inspection. It was decided that after it had been securely "shored" or propped up with braces that it should be torn down, as it was in such a bad state that nothing could save it. It was proposed that the work preparatory to destruction should commence last night. Like many buildings in business thoroughfares of this City, this one appears to have been built with the idea of its deriving a great part of its strength from the buildings alongside. There are a number of rows of houses now standing in New-York where if one house should be torn down the others would follow suit, if timely and extraordinary precautions were not taken. The necessary destruction of the two old rookeries on Broadway is a subject of congratulation to people in the neighborhood, and now that several other ricketty old houses in "Murderer's block," on Broadway, near Houstan street, are being torn down they are in hopes that the good work will go on until all the weak and mean-looking structures within the boundaries of Broadway, Crosby, Houston, and Bleecker streets are swept away and replaced by good buildings.

JONATHAN LOPER CONVICTED OF ARSON.

The trial of Jonathan Palmer Loper, son of the wealthy Capt. Loper, of New-London, Conn., charged with setting fire to the barn and stables of Herbert H. Muxlow, at Seventy-eighth street and Madison avenue, on Christmas night last, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The count in the indictment charging arson in the first degree having been abandoned by the prosecution, in consequence of insufficient proof, the trial yesterday was reduced to one for arson in the third degree. The prisoner testified that he was the son of Capt. Loper, and resided at No. 797 Eighth avenue on the night of the arson. The prisoner stated that he had paid Muxlow $25, the sum agreed upon, for removing his effects from Astoria, and had only given him the bill of sale in order to secure the property. Loper denied *in toto* every statement connecting him with the arson, which had been testified to by Muxlow, Reily, Grimes, and the other witnesses.

Joseph Steinert, Clerk of the Seventh District Court, was called to impeach the veracity of Muxlow, and testified that the character of the latter was bad, and that he should not believe him under oath. In cross-examination by District Attorney Rollins, Steinert admitted that he had been tried and acquitted in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of obtaining money from the City Government by false pretenses, having falsely represented himself as the official stenographer of Justice McGuire's court.

Justice Wandell's testimony went to show that Muxlow's reputation for truth was not good, and that the Justice would be slow to believe his unsupported statements.

This closed the evidence for the defense, and District Attorney Rollins in rebuttal called Christopher Fern, who testified that he met the prisoner in Horman's saloon on the night of the fire. Prisoner asked witness to get a box of matches and go with him to set Muxlow's stables on fire. Witness refused, and prisoner then left the saloon.

Julius Steinberg, oysterman, No. 1,373 Third avenue, testified that Loper had eaten oysters with Grimes, Reily, and another man, in his saloon, shortly before the breaking out of the fire, and Henry Meyer gave similar testimony.

The jury retired at 2 P. M., and at 4:30 returned into court with a verdict of guilty of arson in the third degree. In the absence of District Attorney Rollins the prisoner was remanded until to-day for sentence.

A DISHONEST POLICE DOORMAN.

Doorman William Geary, of the First Precinct Station-house, was arraigned before President Gardner yesterday, on a very serious charge. It appears that, on the 1st inst., Detectives Walling and Woolsey, of the Central Office, arrested John Clark, foreman at the bonded warehouse of Peck & Company, in Stone street, on suspicion of having been concerned in a series of robberies at his employers' warehouse. Clark was taken to the New Street Police Station and locked up, without having been searched. While in the cell he called Doorman Geary and handed him a diamond breast-pin, valued at $400; two diamond rings, valued at $500; a gold watch, chain, and locket, worth $450, and $317 in money, which he told him to place in charge of the Sergeant in command for safe keeping. The next morning Clark demanded the return of his property, and was astonished when Geary denied all knowledge of it. The next day, however, he admitted to Clark that he had taken the valuables, wrapped them up in a newspaper, and secreted them in the coal-vault, and that some person had discovered their hiding-place and walked off with them. The above facts were sworn to by Clark, who appeared against the accused yesterday, and Geary admitted that he had taken the property from the complainant, and had failed to hand it to Sergt. Thompson, who was in command. He was about to make a further explanation, but Mr. Gardner said his admission was sufficient, and dismissed him from the force. Charges have also been preferred against Detectives Woolsey and Walling for having failed to search Mr. Clark before he was locked up.

CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES LAW ASSOCIATION.

An important meeting of the Law Association was held yesterday in the Directors' room of the Home Insurance Company, No. 137 Broadway. H. Charles Ulman, the President, occupied the chair, and R. Goldsborough Keene, of Maryland, acted as Secretary. Representatives from twenty-six States of the Union were present. A resolution was passed calling upon the association as a body to move in each of the States for the purpose of obtaining a unification of the laws relating to the collection of debts, and a more speedy process for obtaining judgments. A resolution was also passed modifying the rates of the association by dispensing with the usual commissions in contested cases where trial fees are charged. The convention then adjourned.

A YOUNG DRUNKARD.

Charles Masterson, aged thirteen years, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Sherwood to answer for intoxication, he having been picked up in the streets while hopelessly drunk. The boy was sober when brought before the court, and said that he procured the liquor from Thomas Mesner, alias "Dutch Tom," the keeper of a low groggery on First avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and paid five cents for the same. The boy was remanded to the custody of his parents, and the Justice announced his determination of investigating the charge made against the liquor-dealer.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 14.

SENATE.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on a large number of petitions of soldiers in the war of 1812, and the widows of such soldiers, for pensions. He said the reason of these adverse reports was that the majority of the Committee on Pensions a few days ago directed him to report favorably on the House bill, which provides for a pension of $8 a month to all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, without reference to the time of service, and it also provided for the widows of such soldiers. The committee was discharged from further consideration of the petitions.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases. It reads, as amended by the committee, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That no owner, agent, master, or consignee of any ship or vessel, when trading between different places in the same district, or carrying on the fishery business, shall, by virtue of the laws of any State, be compelled to take, employ, or pay a pilot not voluntarily employed on entering or departing from any port or harbor, or upon entering, passing through, or leaving any channel, passage, or strait within the waters of the United States.

The bill as introduced by Senator Hamlin provided for the exemption of all vessels, whether engaged in the foreign or domestic trade, from all compulsory pilot fees.

CONSULS AS NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

The Committee on Commerce reported adversely on the bill to regulate the period of absence from their post of consular officers, and forbidding their acting as newspaper correspondents. The committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject.

THE ARREST OF DOCKERY IN CUBA.

Mr. CONOVER, of Florida, introduced a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence in relation to the arrest of F. A. Dockery by the Cuban authorities. Laid over.

THE CURRENCY.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Finance bill, the pending question being an amendment of Mr. Wright, of Iowa, to strike out fifty per cent. as the proportion of legal tenders to be retired as new national bank notes are issued, and insert in lieu thereof twenty-five.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, inquired of the Chairman (Mr. Sherman) if it was the intention of the Finance Committee to compel the Government also to retain a portion of its gold in reserve with the view to resuming specie payment.

Mr. SHERMAN replied in the negative, and said such a course would be useless unless the Government had surplus revenues, which, unfortunately, was not the case now.

Mr. WASHBURN said, in his opinion, the Government should take a step in the same direction as that required of national banks. In listening to the discussion he had been struck with the difference of opinion existing among the Senators from all sections. If he could become satisfied that it would be to the interest of the country that the circulation of national banks should be done away with, and Government issue all the currency, he would say let the national banks be laid aside. He would inform the committee, in all fairness, that he had serious doubts as to the effect this bill would have upon the country. He feared that its passage would create greater uncertainty than that hanging over the country at the present time, and probably the nation is better off as it is now than it would be after the passage of this bill. As to whether its effect would be expansion or contraction depended very much upon the number of banks organized under it. He did not think the bill was of such nature as to induce the organization of many new banks. Bonds are now worth 116, but by waiting two and a half years they can be obtained at par under the ninth section of the bill; therefore he thought it probable that they would wait till that time before organizing new banks. Again, he had no doubt there were banks all over the country which would be willing to surrender their circulation, receive their bonds and sell them, and wait till January, 1877, when they could obtain them at par. Congress could not afford to do anything which would leave any uncertainty. The business of the country felt that Congress was pledged to travel in the direction of specie resumption, but in such a manner as not to break down business. He did not want any backward step taken.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Wright's amendment, and it was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton, West, Windom, and Wright.—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Hager, Hamilton of Missouri, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Thurman, and Washburn—24.

Messrs. Lewis, Brownlow, Ingalls, Norwood, Ransom, Sprague, and Pease, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Buckingham, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Kelly, Stockton, Boutwell, and Wadleigh, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. CHANDLER said he gave notice yesterday that if the amendment just adopted should be agreed to he would move to lay the bill on the table. He saw no use in wasting time now, and therefore made that motion. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 35.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend by inserting in the sixth line of the eighth section the words, "In excess of the highest outstanding volume thereof at any time prior to such issue," so that clause would read: "And within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of one million dollars shall from time to time be issued to national banking associations, under this act, in excess of the highest outstanding volume thereof at any time prior to such issue, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to twenty-five per centum of circulating notes so issued," &c. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 23.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend by striking out five per cent. as the rate of interest which bonds issued to redeem present United States notes after January, 1877, should bear, and insert in lieu thereof four and a half per cent. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 15.

He next moved to strike out fifteen years as the time when such bonds should be redeemed in coin, and insert in lieu thereof ten years. Agreed to—yeas 31, nays 16.

He next moved to strike out Jan. 1, 1877, as the time when United States notes may be redeemed in the bonds above mentioned, and insert in lieu thereof July 1, 1878. Agreed to without a division.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the bill reported by the Finance Committee on the 3d of February last, providing for the withdrawal of national bank currency from those States having an excess to the extent of $46,000,000, instead of $25,000,000, the sum named in that bill, and the redistribution of that amount to those States having less than their proportion. He said that under this bill a large amount would be taken from New-York, but he would rather have it go than see inflation. He hoped this substitute would be adopted, and the financial trouble be settled.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said the adoption of the substitute would take a large amount from his State, but he would prefer it to the bill with the amendments just adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN said the majority to-day by its action had depreciated the greenbacks. They had put off the time when they might be redeemed to 1878, and had reduced the interest on the bonds with which they were to be redeemed to 4½ per cent. Senators well know that bonds bearing that rate of interest could not be sold at par in coin.

Mr. ALLISON said he had voted with the majority, and he did not believe that vote would depreciate the greenbacks. He believed that by 1878, the time named in the bill, the four and a half per cent. bonds would be at par in gold. He believed that four and a half per cent. bonds now would bring par in gold were it not for the fact that there were $170,000,000 of five per cent. bonds yet undisposed of. Of course no one would purchase those bonds at a lower rate of interest when others of a higher rate could be obtained.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, providing for the retirement and cancelation of all national bank notes after July 1, 1875, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in place of every hundred dollars national bank notes so canceled, one hundred dollars in greenbacks, which shall be used either for the redemption of the public debt or the payment of current expenses of the Government; repealing all laws imposing a tax on State banks greater than that now imposed on national banks; providing that hereafter fifty per cent. of the duties on imports may be paid in United States notes; and that after Jan. 1, 1877, United States notes may be exchanged for ten years' five per cent. gold bonds; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue notes so exchanged; that after Jan. 1, 1878, United States notes shall be redeemed in coin, and for that purpose $25,000,000 in gold and silver coin shall be annually reserved from the surplus revenues of the United States to prepare for specie resumption, or if the surplus revenues are not sufficient to allow this amount to be reserved, the Secretary may, in order to supply the deficiency, sell any part of one hundred millions of five per cent. bonds; and that after the —— day of ——, in the year ——, fractional currency of the United States shall be redeemed in silver coin and destroyed.

Mr. CONKLING inquired if that amendment was in order.

The Chair replied that it was under the new rule recently adopted, although it was an amendment in the third degree.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, raised the point of order against the substitute of Mr. Merrimon that it was a revenue bill, as it proposed to reduce the tax on bonds, and also provided for the payment of fifty per cent. of the Customs duties in United States notes, and therefore could not first be considered by the Senate.

The Chair overruled the point of order.

At the request of Mr. Edmunds Mr. Conkling withdrew his amendment to permit him to offer one requiring national banks to keep on hand a sum equal to one-half their circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation.

Mr. CONKLING then renewed his amendment with a slight change in the phraseology, but the Chair ruled it as out of order now.

After a long debate upon the decision of the Chair, Mr. Edmunds withdrew his amendment, and that of Mr. Conkling then being in order, it was rejected. Yeas 27, nays 29.

The question then being on Mr. Merrimon's substitute, it was rejected—yeas 8, nays 40—Messrs. Alcorn, Cooper, Dennis, Gordon, Hamilton of Maryland, McCreery, Merrimon, and Ransom, voting in the affirmative.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to insert the word "shall" instead of "may" in the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue United States notes redeemed after July 1, 1878, as provided in ninth section. Agreed to—yeas 25, nays, 14.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to strike out the clause in the ninth section just amended, as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury shall reissue the United States notes so received, or if they are canceled shall issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt at par in coin, or to meet the current payments for public service." This amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. CONKLING again offered the amendment for the withdrawal of $46,000,000 from those States having an excess of the national bank circulation and the redistribution thereof to those States having less than their proportion.

This was rejected by a vote of 18 yeas to 28 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Jones, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Thurman, Washburn—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Carpenter, Clayton, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Hager, Harvey, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, Windom, Wright—28.

Messrs. Bayard, Chandler, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Felinghuysen, and Morrill of Maine, who would have voted for a substitute, were paired with Messrs. Gordon, Conover, Boreman, Dorsey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, and West, who would have voted against it. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved an amendment to the ninth section, so as to provide if a holder of any bonds issued in exchange for United States notes should demand payment thereof before the expiration of fifteen years, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the principal in United States notes and the accumulated interest in coin. Rejected.

Mr. SCOTT moved to strike out twenty-five per cent. as the amount of the United States notes to be retired, and insert forty per cent. in lieu thereof. Rejected.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 25, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Carpenter, Clayton, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, Windom, Wright—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Jones, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Thurman, Washburn—19.

Messrs. Gordon, Boreman, Conover, Brownlow, Ingalls, Morton, Pease, and West, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Bayard, Saulsbury, Chandler, Ferry, of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Morrill, of Maine, Schurz and Wadleigh, who would have voted against it.

THE MEDICAL AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. LOGAN, on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill hitherto reported from that committee, relating to the Medical and Ordnance Departments of the army. The substitute proposes to repeal the existing prohibition of promotions and new appointments in the Medical, Ordnance, and Subsistence Departments; abolishes the grade of Second Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department; provides that First Lieutenancies in that corps hereafter be filled by transfer from the line; prohibits appointment to the grade of Captain Commissary until the number in that grade shall be reduced to twelve, and provides for three Assistant Commissaries General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel instead of the two now allowed by law in the Subsistence Department.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the Senate adjourn, remarking that glory enough had been achieved for one day, which was agreed to, and at 6:15 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, from the Banking Committee, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. It makes it the duty of the bank officers to make loans to the extent of half their deposits on unencumbered real estate in the vicinity of the agency or branch of the company, with at least double the amount of the loans, and to collect as soon as possible the loans made on real estate outside the State in which the deposits were made. It allows the Trustees, with the consent of the Controller of the Currency, to close at any time any of the branches or agencies. It forbids the loan of more than $10,000 to any one person or company. It forbids the payment of more than five per cent. interest on deposits, and it provides that whenever it is deemed advisable to wind up the entire business of the corporation the Trustees shall select three competent men to do so, who are to dispose of all its property, and distribute the proceeds among its creditors pro rata.

Mr. DURHAM proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. As one of a subcommittee to examine the affairs of the Freedman's Bank he had come to the conclusion that there had been some irregularities in its management, that unprofitable investments had been made, and that according to the estimate put upon the property the institution was not solvent to-day. Still a majority of the Trustees were confident that they had property enough to pay every dollar due, and that with proper legislation, with such a bill as that now pending, they could in less than twelve months be able to meet all their liabilities, and pay every dollar due to their depositors.

After further debate the bill was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY AND THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, in the chair) on the Deficiency bill.

The item of $18,386, to reimburse the fund of the Reform School, in the District of Columbia, and which had been in the hands of Henry D. Cooke, as Treasurer, at the time of the bankruptcy of Jay Cooke & Co., was passed, with an amendment directing an investigation into the matter by the Attorney General.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House, and the committee (Mr. Burroughs, of Michigan, in the chair) took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated is $3,347,304; total amount estimated for last year, $1,326,754; total amount appropriated last year, $1,311,359. The new matter appropriated is to pay the claims of British subjects $1,929,719. The committee rose without action on the bill, and reported the Deficiency bill, which was then passed.

THE DISTRICT LAWS.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to revise and consolidate the statutes relating to the District of Columbia that were in force on the 1st of December last. Passed.

The House then, at 4:45, adjourned.

BY-LAWS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Charles Sassenscheidt, whom it was claimed had been expelled from the Fresco Painters' Benevolent and Protective Union, applied through his counsel, Mr. Ashbel P. Fitch, to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of mandamus reinstating him, claiming that he had not been legally expelled. Judge Lawrence granted the writ, and in doing so in a brief opinion said: "In this case the by-law under which the relator was expelled from the society seems to me to have been most unreasonable. In substance it provides for the expulsion of a member on charges of which he has no notice, and in regard to which he has no opportunity to be heard. After his conviction without notice, the by-law permits the expelled member to apply for the decision of a general meeting which must be called upon the request and at the expense of the accused. There is no provision for hearing the accused until after he has been convicted. Such a by-law seems to be in conflict with every man's sense of justice, and should not be upheld by the court. In the case of the People *ex rel.* Schmidt against St. Franciscan's Benevolent Society, 24 How., p. 221, Judge Marvin says: 'I am also satisfied that members of this society cannot be expelled upon charges made against them until they have an opportunity to be heard in their defense.' * * Here the relator had rights which the law will protect, and if there had been a by-law that any member might be expelled by the vote of the society in his absence and without notice, I have no doubt such a by-law would be illegal. It would be unreasonable. It would be an attempt to withdraw from the protection of the law the rights of a member.' This case seems to me to be precisely in point. Let a peremptory mandamus issue."

AN INCORRIGIBLE JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

Max Waptcovitch, aged fourteen, one of the most notorious and expert young pickpockets in the City, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with his old offense of pocket-picking. It is only about a week since Waptcovitch and a confederate were tried in the same court for pocket-picking, but although the evidence against them was conclusive the jury thought fit to acquit them. Mrs. Esther Lippschutz, the complainant, testified that on the 8th of May, the next day after the prisoner's acquittal, Waptcovitch pushed against her in Ludlow street, threw her down, and ran off with her pocket-book containing $9 and a Russian paper worth $500. Witness pursued him, and saw him run into No. 20 Ludlow street, where he was subsequently arrested on her complaint. The jury promptly found the prisoner guilty, and Judge Sutherland sent the incorrigible young ruffian to the House of Refuge.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Wednesday night as Daniel Donovan, of No. 3 Attorney street, was standing in front of his residence preparatory to retiring, he was attacked by two ruffians, one of whom hit him a terrible blow with some weapon, knocking him down, after which they robbed him of a gold watch and chain. Officer Hess, of the Thirteenth Precinct, heard Mr. Donovan's cries for assistance and captured the highwaymen after a long chase. They gave their names at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, as Charles Tully and John McMahon, and being identified were fully committed by Justice Kasmire in default of $2,000 bail each.

IS SHE HIS LAWFUL WIFE?

THE BRINCKLEY DIVORCE CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL—THE PLAINTIFF AGAIN ON THE STAND—A LETTER FROM "HUGH."

The Brinckley divorce case was resumed yesterday morning in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Van Brunt. Mrs. Lewis testified that Mr. Brinckley came to her house in 1864 to engage board for himself and wife. He found fault with the breakfast hour, but said that he would go and see his wife about it, and that perhaps she would take her meals at some restaurant. They finally concluded not to come to this house, and went to a hotel. About a year afterward, in 1865, they came to Mrs. Lewis' and took rooms on the second floor—a parlor and bedroom. They were at the public table every day at dinner, and were known among the other boarders as Mr. and Mrs. Lawson. When they went away they drove off together in a carriage. They said that they were going to Niagara Falls. Once, after Mr. Brinckley had been away for a few days, he returned unexpectedly at night. He rang the bell and inquired of the servant whether Mrs. Lawson was in. The servant replied that she had gone to bed. Mrs. Lewis, who was in the parlor, recognized the voice, and, stepping into the hall, spoke to Mr. Brinckley, who was then known to her as Mr. Lawson. He inquired whether his wife had gone to bed, and remarked that it made no difference, as she was his wife. The servant went up stairs with him, and after she returned told Mrs. Lewis that was the happiest couple she ever saw.

On being cross-examined by Gen. Anthon, counsel for the defendant, the witness said that the plaintiff always took breakfast in the house when Mr. Lawson was away from home. When he was at home they generally went out to a restaurant, because breakfast in the house was too early. They could not have obtained rooms in Mrs. Lewis' house if she had believed that any improper relations existed between them.

Mrs. Brinckley was then recalled and said that when in Memphis upon two occasions she had occupied rooms at the Overton Hotel, and upon the last stay there she lived in the Adams Block. Her entire stay in the Adams Block, to the best of her recollection, was only six weeks. The motion for alimony was made either in January or February. She went to Memphis to take the necessary affidavits in her case. Several letters were handed to the plaintiff, and she identified the handwriting as that of Mr. Hugh Brinckley. A bill was also shown her and identified as a bill which Mr. Brinckley had paid for their board and washing at the Metropolitan Hotel. The bill was dated April 21, 1865; one of the items was "two days' dinner for self and wife, $10." "Washing for wife, $4." Receipted "for S. Leland." Mr. Brinckley handed her the bill to be put away.

Mr. Brown, counsel for the plaintiff, here introduced a letter which had been written to Mrs. Brinckley while she resided at York's, No. 886 Broadway. The letter reads as follows:

PITTSBURG, Sunday.

My Dear Little Lizzie:

Could you only see my poor heart, you would weep indeed. Oh, how sad I have been since leaving my poor little girl, and how I censure myself for permitting the evil whispers—to think my little girl could do me any wrong. Do, Lizzie, forget what passed between us yesterday. How much I regret not remaining a few days longer with my poor little girl. My God, Lizzie, I could not, would not, wrong you for the world. I have loved and still love you as I can never love another. Would that I could only see my dear little girl for a few hours, even to beg her to forgive and forget the wound that my words inflicted upon her poor little heart. I only wish you to forget what passed between us yesterday. I can never forgive myself, and can only hope that I will live to learn that you love me again. How unmerciful I have been! Since leaving you, Lizzie, I feel as though I had lost my last dear friend. Write me, Lizzie, you forgive, that you still love me, and I shall bless my little girl as one who has healed the deep wound of my heart. I have never known sadness before. Lizzie, but am now miserable indeed. Oh, that I could recall the cruel words of yesterday, and I would call myself happy. Say to me Lizzie, you forgive all. You know the influences brought to bear upon me. I love you truly, Lizzie, and my only wish in this world is that Lizzie should love me and be happy. Can that be? God knows. Hugh will do his part. Could you only look into my poor bleeding heart. Lizzie, you could not but be sad. May God save me the pain of such misery again. Only my little girl's word that she loves me can give me relief. How anxiously shall I await your next letter. Do write soon, Lizzie, and expose your poor little heart. I know it has bled again since we parted. God knows that mine has. Let us be happy again, Lizzie. Tell me I have your love, and that you love none but Hugh. May God bless you, my poor little girl, will ever be my prayer.

HUGH.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter Mrs. Brinckley again took the witness stand. In regard to the two appearances at the theatre in Memphis, she said that her father, who was the manager, had a very bad season, and was in debt to the company. She took a part to draw a house for the benefit of the company, to assist her father to pay his debts.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott was called to the stand. He testified that he was a practicing physician and surgeon, and his office was in No. 62 Madison avenue. During 1863 and '66 his office had been in East Tenth street. It was at that time that he saw Mr. and Mrs. Brinckley living together. A message had been left for him to call professionally at No. 30 East Fifteenth street, at Broadway and Union square, to see Mrs. Lawson, on the 9th of July, 1864. He responded and saw a lady whom he recognized and had attended before. A gentleman was in the room whom she introduced as Mr. Lawson, her husband. She was not in bed at the time, but was sitting up dressed in a wrapper. Her husband retired to an adjoining room and she described her case. He came into the room again after a short time. Dr. Mott described Mrs. Lawson's case to her husband, and he told him to attend to her. In introducing Mr. Lawson she said, "This is my husband, Mr. Lawson." He shook hands with Dr. Mott and said, "I wish you to do all that you can to cure my wife." At another time Mr. Brinckley came to the office to consult about himself. He asked about his wife, and then said that, owing to certain family circumstances, they were then living together under the name of Lawson. They frequently addressed each other as "my wife" and "my husband." Dr. Mott attended them at the St. James Hotel also. There they went under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson.

In the cross-examination by Gen. Anthon, Dr. Mott said that he first became acquainted with the plaintiff as an office patient, but did not then know her name, as he kept no record of his office business. He attended her as Miss Charles, on the 12th of June, at No. 184 West Twenty-sixth street, and there recognized her as the same person who had formerly called at his office. It was at West Twenty-sixth street that he was first introduced to Mr. Brinckley. But it was only a passing introduction, and he did not recognize him at first in Mr. Lawson, though he remembered afterward that he had met him before. Mrs. Brinckley has been an office patient, from time to time, ever since.

Mr. W. B. Munroe testified that he called upon Mr. Lawson at the St. James Hotel about some rooms. Mr. Lawson was sick in bed, and said Mrs. Lawson, whom he called up and introduced as his wife, would come up and point out the rooms.

At this point Mrs. Brinckley again resumed her testimony, and described the arrangement of the rooms in Adams Block, where they lived in Memphis. She said that detectives followed her everywhere. One followed her from Memphis to New-York. His name was Cranmer, and he was attached to the office of the Memphis Police. A man has dogged her steps for two or three years wherever she went. When she separated from Mr. Brinckley she had $1,400 or $1,500, and diamonds valued at $3,000. The furniture was taken and sold by Mr. Brinckley.

Depositions of various persons were here read to show that Mr. and Mrs. Brinckley were known as man and wife.

Mr. L. C. Hardwick deposed and said that he kept the Hardwick House in Memphis in 1867 and '68, and that he knew the plaintiff and defendant at that time. They were brought to the Hardwick House by Mr. Patterson, Mr. Hardwick's partner, and lived there as Mr. and Mrs. Brinckley. One day Mr. Hardwick went up to Mrs. Brinckley's room, and told her that people were talking about the relations between her and Mr. Brinckley, and that her staying in the house injured his business. He then told her that she must leave the house. She turned upon him, and said, "You old scoundrel, leave this room. I'll have Hugh horsewhip you." She then struck Mr. Hardwick in the face with her fan. Angry words followed, and she raised the fan to strike him again. He exclaimed, "If you strike me again I'll slap your head off," and turning went down stairs. Mrs. Brinckley seized a pitcher of water, and threw it over Mr. Hardwick as he was descending the stairs.

He told his clerk of the circumstances, and a few hours afterward the clerk said, "Yonder comes Brinckley with a big Irishman." Mr. Hardwick replied, "You take the Irishman and I'll take Brinckley."

After they came up Brinckley asked what was meant by insulting his wife. "She is my true and lawful wife," said he, "and I'll protect her with my heart's blood."

Mr. Hardwick answered, "The world is full of such wives as yours, Brinckley. But all that I ask is that you take her out of my house. She spoils my business."

Mr. Brinckley then said that he did not want to disturb her, but if she was not troubled he would take her away in a few days, which he did.

Mr. Z. H. Whittemore, who keeps the Whittemore House in Memphis, deposed and said that Mrs. Brinckley had a room in his house. He saw Mr. Brinckley passing up to the room, and the clerk told him that he was married to her. She was registered as Mrs. Lawson. Several young men, Brinckley's friends, were in the habit of passing up to her room, and he told Mr. Brinckley that he must take her out of the house. He said that the woman was his wife, and that he would not allow any man to say one word against her. Soon afterward he took her away.

A large amount of other testimony was given to show that everywhere that they had been Mr. Brinckley acknowledged his marriage relation to Mrs. Brinckley, the plaintiff. A sharp discussion arose between Gen. Anthon and Mr. Beach, counsel for the plaintiff, in relation to the admission of testimony in relation to the plaintiff's reputation. Judge Van Brunt decided that such testimony could not be admitted, but agreed to look into the matter further, and finally decide the point on Monday, to which day, at 10:30 A. M., the case was adjourned.

ASCENSION DAY.

BEAUTIFUL SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. DR. DIX.

Ascension Day was celebrated yesterday at all the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches with elaborate services. Floral decorations were largely used, and the musical services were of exceptional excellence. At Trinity Church the observance of the festival was especially solemn and imposing. The church was crowded, and those who arrived after the services had commenced had considerable difficulty in procuring admission. The usual custom in the matter of elaborately decorating the church on the occasion of great festivals was carried out. The decorations were all floral, and were of great beauty and profusion. They were confined, however, to the chancel, the remainder of the building being without any special garniture. The musical services were notable for their excellence, and for better effect the organ was supplemented by an orchestra. Service commenced at 11 o'clock with the processional hymn 293, of Hymns Ancient and Modern, which was followed by the anthem, (psalm 98,) by Mendelssohn. Gounod's "Kyrie" was next sung, and was followed by the "Gloria Tibi" of Mozart, and the Nicene Creed from Gounod's "Messe Solennelle." The sermon was then preached by Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector. They were met again, the preacher said, on one of the greatest of all days—a festival which had a special character of its own. It presented to us some of the grandest conceptions which the mind could entertain concerning Christ and the Church. It brought especially to our minds a consideration of the old Church of Judea, and suggested a comparison between it and the new, holy, and universal Church which now prevailed throughout the world. In the ancient Church, God was, as it were, located and centralized at one point. It was as if the eternal had shrunk into a narrow space. In the midst of Palestine was Judea, in the midst of Judea was Jerusalem, in the midst of Jerusalem was the Temple, and within the Temple was the Lord manifest. Palestine was the framework of Judea, Judea of Jerusalem, Jerusalem of the Temple, and the Temple of the Holy of Holies. It seemed as if the Almighty had suffered himself to be contracted to that one point, made sacred above all the spots of the globe. The new system began, no doubt, with the local presence of God incarnate, but after that the character changed. The visible head of the Church ascended into heaven; then there was no visible head, and it became the Church of all nations, and of all times. There was a wonderful contrast, the preacher urged, between the old and the new—between the Church of one race and age, and between the Church of all nations and races—between the local presence in the temple and the universal presence existing everywhere. Bearing this in mind, and applying it to some of the controversies of the present time, how readily was discovered the narrowness of the old and the truth of the new. With which of these systems, he asked, should our heart be in sympathy—with the old and the narrow or with the new and wide? with the Jerusalem on earth or with the Jerusalem above? Everybody could perceive that the changes which took place in the Church were as the thoughts and methods of men changed. The terms old church and new church were not adequate to describe the distinctions which it was sought to represent. High and Low Church parties were both sectarians at the best. Each took the Church to be something narrower than she is, yet in the eyes of each the Anglican Reformation seemed to be the starting-point from which all good had come. The Church seemed to be localized by the Reformers, and High and Low Church were like commentators who differed in their interpretations. But whatever the differences between them they were generally agreed on certain points, and one of them was that everything that came of the Anglican system was surpassingly excellent. They in fact limited the Church after the Jewish fashion. They said: "If you want to know the truth on all points come to us; if you want to behold a model of ritual enter our Church, where you shall see such a service as has not existed for 1,500 years." How often were such utterances addressed to them from certain quarters, and how frequently were charges and insinuations made against them concerning ritualistic tendencies. But they did not love Rome. They had no desire to go to her; they had no desire for anything that was distinctively hers. They were disposed to drop High Church and Low Church, for the one was just as narrow as the other. Let them both go. They asked something older than Elizabeth's day, something wider than Great Britain and her far-reaching colonies. In doctrine they wished to go back to a catholocism which existed before the Reformers; and in ritual they asked something more worthy the majesty of God than was preserved in the canons of 1663. They valued the mere term "catholic" above everything. It had for them an overwhelming and triumphant power. But at the same time there was another side to the picture. There was much to make them anxious also. Even while they rejoiced in their broad catholicism should they prepare their souls for adversity. They must prepare to be told, as they were frequently told, that they had nothing to do with the catholic system, that they had forfeited their claims by their departures in wrong directions, by their neglect, and so forth. Could they not imagine a Bishop thus addressing himself in what was described as fatherly admonition to his humbler brother of the Church: "You have there what appears to me and to all men to be an altar of stone; let it be removed, and a plain table substituted in its stead. I see you stand in front of the Lord's table; go round to the side. I see you have ventured to light a candle or two; put them out, take them away; would you send us back to medieval errors? You have no right in the catholic heritage." Much of these utterances had been heard; but, in spite of the mummy cerements and in spite of the embalmers, human nature would turn itself loose. These reflections led to the consideration that the times demanded not limitation, but breadth; not proscriptive edicts, but greater freedom. Surely, under all the circumstances, the watchword for the hour was "toleration"—toleration to the very greatest height and to the very lowest depth; to the very threshold of medieval error, if they would, and to the very edge of nineteenth century sectarianism.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the sanctus from Gounod's "Messe Solennelle" was sung, and was followed by the "Agnus Dei" and the "Gloria in Excelsis," the latter also from the "Messe Solennelle." The Recessional Hymn, 121 of Hymns Ancient and Modern, terminated the services.

A BROADWAY PICKPOCKET LOCKED UP.

George Sanderson, of No. 41 Eighth street, was held in $1,000 bail for examination, yesterday, by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of picking pockets. The complainant, a delicate woman, named Mary F. Wagner, of No. 48 Pine street, stated that on the 6th of May she took a Broadway stage at Twenty-third street, on her way down town. There were but two ladies and one gentleman in the stage at the time. The prisoner got into the stage at Twentieth street, and sat down close by her side and pulled out a newspaper, which he spread out and pretended to read. About Tenth street the other man was going to leave, but the prisoner said, "Not yet, wait a little longer." Sanderson soon after folded up his paper, and left the stage with the other man. A few minutes afterward Mrs. Wagner missed her pocket-book, which contained $88. Mrs. Wagner never saw the prisoner again until yesterday, when she was passing up Broadway in a stage, and saw him standing on the corner of Eighth street. She at once got out, and had him arrested by Officer Van Duser, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. He denied his guilt, and protested that he was not the man, but offered to hand her over the $88 if she said nothing about it. At the court the prisoner admitted that he was dealer in a gambling saloon on Eighth street, near Broadway, and received $4 50 per day. He is supposed to be engaged in the notorious gambling-house of Big Murray, which is in this locality. Mrs. Wagner fully identified him as the man who robbed her.

WALL STREET NOTES.

Yesterday was an exceedingly dull day at the Stock Exchange, and at the opening prices declined below the closing figures of Wednesday. Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and Wabash were the weakest stocks in the market; but, although prices on the whole were depressed, no feature of interest transpired during the day. The closing figures were under the final quotations of the previous day, indicating a powerful bear element in the market.

The English accountants, who arrived on Wednesday for the purpose of examining the books of the Erie Railway and making a report thereon, commenced their duties yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Grand Opera-house. They have unlimited authority to call for all books and papers, and the Erie officials assert that no impediment to a thorough examination of the accounts will be thrown in their way.

The Trustees of the St. Joseph Lead Company held their annual meeting yesterday at No. 152 Broadway. The following were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: J. Hyman Jones, L. Hathway, Prof. H. N. Day, W. H. Cox, J. Olendorf, Hugh N. Camp, W. H. Harris, C. B. Parsons, and R. H. Hoadley.

THE COOPER WILL CASE.

The contest of the will of John Cooper was commenced yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. The testator left all his real estate, which is of great value, to his son Edward S. Cooper and his daughter Emily. To his son John and his other daughter, Mary A. Smith, he leaves only $5,000 each. Mrs. Smith contests the validity of the will on the grounds that it is not properly executed, that the testator was of unsound mind, and that his signature to the document was procured by force and fraud. The attesting witnesses were examined yesterday.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE ALDERMANIC SUPERVISORS.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL DENOUNCED—THE POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermanic Supervisors was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering what action should be taken to ascertain whether the board or Commissioner Van Nort had control of the County buildings under the Consolidation law. The call was issued when the Commissioners of the new Court-house assumed exclusive jurisdiction over that building. Mr. Vance presided. Recorder Hackett—a member of the old board—took his seat as usual. When his name was called he said that, after a careful study of the question, he came to the conclusion that the Consolidation bill did not repeal the act of 1870, by which the Supervisors were organized, and he therefore took his seat. His opinion, he added, was shared by many lawyers.

Supervisor Monheimer then referred to the special business of the board, and offered the following:

Whereas, His Honor, the Mayor, has filed a certificate purporting to appoint Wyllis Blackstone, Thomas B. Tappan, John F. Cummings, and Smith E. Shaw, as Commissioners for the erection and completion of the new Court-house, claiming, as this board is advised, that he is vested by law with power and authority to make such appointments by the provisions of the amendments to the charter, enacted at the recent session of the Legislature;

Whereas, It is doubtful whether such power and authority were conferred by the said Legislature, or was by any provision of law vested in the Mayor; and,

Whereas, The said persons named as aforesaid, as such Commissioners, have assumed not only to discharge the duties devolving on the Commissioners, provided for by law, for the erection and completion of said building, but have also threatened and assumed to exercise and usurp other powers and duties in respect of the care and control of said building; and,

Whereas, Such action of said Commissioners, or pretended Commissioners, is an infringement upon the rights, prerogatives and duties of this board, who are charged by law with the care and maintenance of said building, and,

Whereas, The assumption and exercise of such power, if illegal, will lead to great difficulties, embarrassment, and litigation, and involve the County in great and unnecessary expenditures; therefore, be it

Resolved, That John H. Strahan, Esq., be and he hereby is requested, on behalf of this board, to commence and prosecute such action or actions as he may deem proper to restrain said persons from exercising any rights or performing any duties which by law devolve upon this board, and also, with a view of obtaining an early adjudication of the question of the legality of their appointment, from performing any of the duty devolving upon the Commissioners for the erection or completion of said building.

Supervisor Gilon said that the matter should be referred to the Corporation Counsel. It was improper to employ special counsel when the board has a regular legal adviser.

A number of Supervisors also spoke to the resolution. Mr. Billings and Mr. Cooper said that the Court-house Commissioners had nothing to do, there being no appropriation for the work. Mr. Monheimer contended that if the Consolidation bill was declared unconstitutional, then the Aldermen, as successors to the Supervisors, would have the power. Mr. Ottendorfer thought that the questions involved affected either the Commissioner of Public Works or Commissioner Van Nort. Mr. Gilon favored the completion of the edifice, but he was opposed by Mr. McCafferty, who complained of the heavy taxes on the people.

Supervisor Van Schaick believed that the business of the board was to see that the power went where it legally belonged. The Controller, who had a monomania for procuring office to secure political power, had asked the keys of rooms in the new Court-house for the Commissioners, but the latter had no right to delegate their power to Mr. Green. For his part, he wished that all concerned in opposing the interests of the City could be impeached.

Supervisor Monheimer—I desire to ask if the gentleman would vote for the impeachment of Mayor Havemeyer?

Supervisor Van Schaick—If good and sufficient reasons are given I shall do my duty.

Supervisor Gilon—I move that the name of Mr. John H. Strahan be stricken from the resolution, and the Corporation Counsel be substituted.

Supervisor Van Schaick—Let me say that I am opposed to the amendment. I am prepared to prove that the Corporation Counsel gives an opinion as his interest lies.

Supervisor Gilon—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman has no right to reflect on the legal adviser of this board.

Supervisor Reilly and other members—He has, he has.

President Vance—The point of order is not well taken.

Supervisor Van Schaick—I will state my reasons for opposing the amendment. I had occasion to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on a certain matter. He turned round and said to me, "How would you like *that* opinion made?" That occurred in the new Court-house.

Supervisor Koch—Was he serious?

Supervisor Van Schaick nodded in the affirmative.

Supervisor Hackett—It strikes me that if the remarks of Mr. Van Schaick are correct, the Corporation Counsel should no longer be legal adviser of this board. He had no personal knowledge on the subject. It was one that involved the reliance necessary to be placed on counsel.

Some further remarks were made, after which Mr. Gilon's motion to strike out Mr. Strahan's name and insert the Corporation Counsel's was lost by a vote of 12 to 4, and the original resolution was then adopted.

Some routine business was subsequently transacted, after which the board adjourned.

STREET-CLEANING INVESTIGATION.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. EASTMAN.

The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the street-cleaning frauds received the following communication yesterday:

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., MAYOR'S OFFICE,
May 13, 1874.

Messrs. Ottendorfer, Gilen, Cooper, and Falconer, Aldermanic Committee on Street-cleaning:

GENTLEMEN: I have just read the proceedings of your last meeting in reference to the investigation of the Street-cleaning Bureau of New-York by the Legislative Committee on Cities, and have also read from time to time in the New-York press various erroneous comments in regard to that investigation and report. As Chairman of the Legislative committee that made the investigation, it seems proper for me to say, I do not believe there ever was a more thorough and honest investigation made, or a committee that more earnestly desired and endeavored to do their duty. The City was canvassed for witnesses and testimony, and evidence was invited from all parties and quarters. The examinations were open to the reporters and the public, and not a line of evidence was suppressed. The report was then prepared in accordance with the testimony, and no man or party outside of the committee suggested or influenced a line of it. No report was ever "squelched," and that any attempts made to modify or suppress the real facts influenced the committee in the least, is stamped as false by the following extracts from the report:

Second—That the Board of Police in the management of this business has shown a culpable want of efficiency and lack of that skill, system, and economy which the City has a right to expect from public officers, to whom such extended powers, grave duties, and large amounts of money are intrusted, and that the entire system of street-cleaning, as conducted by them, has been an imposition upon the people.

Third—We believe that the heads of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and many of their subordinates, have been negligent and ignorant of their duties, and of the details of this important business, and indifferent to the obligations imposed upon them by law in this respect. Sources of revenue improved by former conductors of this business have been neglected, and more or less of the proceeds applied to private profit, and in one case at least the refuse from the City was used in the improvement of private property at a loss to the City. There also appears to have been on the part of many of the minor employes of the bureau a system of levying contributions for their own private emolument upon the citizens, who were already largely taxed to procure the performance of work which was too often neglected.

Conclusion—Taking the above facts, which are fully supported by the testimony, into consideration, the committee was forced to the conclusion that the control and execution of this important work should be in the hands of an *efficient* Police Board. That body necessarily has its patrolmen and officers passing through every street several times a day, and is therefore in a position to know the condition of the streets, and how the work of cleaning them is progressing from time to time, much better than any other organization or body could do. Moreover, it rests with that body to enforce the laws and ordinances with reference to the improper deposits of substances in the streets. But your committee are convinced that the cleaning of the streets of New-York can only be thoroughly and economically accomplished by a board composed of men who recognize their first duty to be to the great mass of the people, who look at it in a sanitary and economical point of view, which position your committee are forced to the conviction your present Police Board does not occupy; and any permanent improvement can only be expected from a reorganization of the Board of Police.

The above extracts from the report, which was unanimously adopted by the committee, are sufficient to stamp as false and malicious any statement that there was any disposition on the part of the committee to "whitewash" the Police Commissioners, or shirk their entire duty for their own or partisan purposes. I do not propose to remain silent under any such imputations. When a committee has performed as disagreeable a duty as fell to the lot of this committee in this investigation, with no recompense save the good opinion of their constituents, they are entitled to at least fair treatment, and ought not to be subjected to misrepresentation. The committee recommended the street-cleaning to be left in the Police Department (with important recommendations) for the following reasons:

First—There were constitutional and other objections to making a new commission.

Second—It was believed inexpedient to place it in charge of the Health Department, and that board did not want it.

Third—Because it was the opinion of Jackson S. Schultz, Thomas C. Acton, and other gentlemen of large experience in street-cleaning who came before the committee to give their views, that an efficient Police board was the only proper organization to have control of the execution of the work. The testimony was presented to the House, and ordered printed the moment it was received from the stenographer. It was very voluminous, and that printed copies are not now in the hands of the public is no fault of the committee.

Very respectfully yours,
H. G. EASTMAN.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
20—Fanning, &c., vs. Bonville.
66—Bixby vs. Westcott.
67—The House of Mercy vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
90—Power vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
92—Ricketts vs. Train.
101—Smith vs. Smith.
103—Tillinghast et al. vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.
132—Walter, &c., vs. Holmes, &c.

Nos.
162—In the matter, &c., of Le Fevre.
169—In the matter, &c., of Beard.
187—Beers vs. Rathborn.
237—County of Jackson, State of Missouri, vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
277—Harring, &c., vs. Rush.
278—Romain vs. Garth, executor.
289—Church vs. Stone, &c.
296—Benjamin vs. Nichols.
299—Mutual Life vs. Salem.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.
174—Hubbell vs. Van Schoening.
153—English et al. vs. Steele.
157—Woodruff et al. vs. Leonard.
18—Hadley vs. Boehm.
19—Jacoby vs. Johnson et al.
176—Fellman et al. vs. Bruner et al.
177—Dean vs. Ætna Life Insurance Co.
180—Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Co. vs. Hatchfield, &c.
181—Kelty et al. vs. Long.
51—Harway vs. The Mayor.
52—Mills vs. The Mayor.
155—Butterworth vs. Volkenning.
24—Zollikoffer vs. Mayor, &c.
29—Catlin vs. Catlin.
31—Sonneborn et al. vs. Laverelle et al.
54—Bacharach et al. vs. Lagrave, impleaded.

Nos.
55—Adrience et al. vs. Lagrave, impleaded.
156—Richardson vs. Virtue et al.
10—New-York Att. Pulverizing Co. vs. Van Tuyl et al.
59—Jay vs. De Groot et al.
145—Mosselman vs. Poelart.
147—McDonald vs. The Mayor, &c.
148—Erie Railroad Co. vs. Vanderbilt.
160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
171—Wood vs. Lockwood.
178—Hadden vs. Houghtaling.
113—Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.
65—Dambman vs. Butterfield.
97—Excelsior P. Co. vs. Lacey, Executrix.
98—Same vs. Same.
167½—Wehle vs. Spelman et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1295—Manhattan and Merchants' Bank vs. Costello.
2391—Mirando vs. Terrance et al.
2799—Fulling vs. Erich.
2993—Hastings vs. Lockwood et al.
3233—Harlem Bank vs. Todd.
3281—Coddington et al. vs. Kenzie.
3063—Rutherford vs. White.

Nos.
2371—Ludington vs. Cudney et al.
3401—Taddiken vs. Contrell.
3237—Merchant et al. vs. Hawkins.
3443—Coe vs. Hobby et al.
3341—Middlebrook vs. Sandford.
2225—Martin et al. vs. Walker.
3261—Heather vs. Neill.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short causes.
2796—Seward et al. vs. Torrence.
2330—Strassburger vs. Davison.
2296—Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr., Executor.
2432—Hammil et al. vs. Godecke.
1239—Man. and Mer. Bank vs. Bellows.
1298—Man. and Mer. Bank vs. Bell et al.
1292—Man. and Mer. Bank vs. Hanson et al.
2504—Vance vs. Luke.
3246—Orcutt vs. Pratt.
3256—Dorrington vs. Jefferson R. R. Co.
2506—Rayher vs. Gordon et al.
3228—Watson vs. Garvey et al.
3278—Messmore vs. Arcularius.
2332—Sanchez vs. Cobb et al.
3242—Mussbaum vs. Weil.
3098—Moulton et al. vs. Bannon.
1932—Germania Bank vs. Menahausen.
2716—Claflin et al. vs. Lichtenstein.
2596—People's Bank vs. Crane.
2970—Merrian et al. Conrad.
3048—Lightstone vs. Schmidlin.

Nos.
2792—Bailey, &c., vs. White, &c.
2316—Goldberg vs. White, &c.
3308—Claflin et al. vs. Hyman.
3188—Henning et al. vs. Page.
3328—Wolcott vs. Crosby.
3252—Nat. Bank of Republic vs. Norton.
3323—Donaldson vs. Clapp et al.
3254—McKee vs. Chenery.
3112—Ferguson vs. Newman.
3214—Ocean Bk. vs. Driggs.
3182—Aaron vs. Cirken.
3262—Deutsch vs. Felrich.
3368—Abbey et al. vs. Stinson et al.
3474—Tooke vs. Roberts.
3336—Clapp, Jr., vs. Baldwin.
1740—Putnam vs. Hamel et al.
3340—Middlebrook vs. Brown, impleaded.
2384—Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2388—Kennedy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2926—Hook, Ex'or, vs. The Mayor, &c.
3406—Patterson vs. Applegate.
3422—Bainbridge et al. vs. Arthur et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Landon, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
3039—Brinckerhoff vs. Breslan Man. Co.
1919—Brinckerhoff vs. Haliday.
3093—Pierson vs. Ager.
2181—Dingee vs. Small, impleaded.
3455—Fanning et al. vs. Borneville et al.
3445—Clough et al. vs. Hass.
3467—Dewey vs. Colligan.
3277—Wyman, Jr., vs. Bylandt.
3457—Van Winkle vs. Clean.
3463—Hendricks, Survivor, vs. Parks.

Nos.
3289—Taylor et al. vs. Palmer.
2165—Harmon vs. Van Syckel et al.
3239—Bates et al. vs. Bush et al.
3227—Taylor vs. Smith et al.
3221—U. S. Tea Co. vs. Montgomery.
3813—Mumford vs. Moore.
3529—Keenan et al. vs. Waverly Pap. Mills.
2123—Rhinelander, Executor, &c., vs. Haas.
2969—Merriam et al. vs. Conrad.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1637—Foeller et al. vs. Levy.
1250—Martin, Executrix, vs. Zerrance.
1446—Rawson et al. vs. Claflin et al.
1671—Fisher vs. Rapp, impleaded.
1803—East River National Bank vs. New-York and Housatonic R. R. Co.
1672—Beck vs. Thurburn et al.
1792—Aufenger vs. Mehrbach.
1724—McIntyre et al. vs. Wilson.
1780—Howell vs. Griswold.
1786—Same vs. Same.
1778—Bennett vs. Bjorkman et al.
1770—Taed et al. vs. Furth et al.

Nos.
1783—Norwood vs. Kircher.
1816—Buchan vs. Scheibel.
1819—Strausky vs. Frost.
1714—East River National Bank vs. New-York and Housatonic R. R. Co.
1688—Manley vs. Challis.
1533—Demilt vs. McDowell.
1418—Nolen et al. vs. Midgeley.
1577—Myer et al. vs. Leon et al.
1639—Adams vs. Hanson.
1452—Chamberlain vs. Caruana.
1472—Seaman vs. Blinks.
1440—Hanover Fire Ins. Co. vs. Tomlinson.
1814—Smith vs. Knobloch et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Spier, J.

Same Calendar as Part I.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
1156—Quick vs. Finker.
3883—Booth vs. Brennan.
3571—Kingsland vs. The Mayor.
3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.
570—Marvin vs. Serrell.
2499—Krymborg vs. O'Brien.
4078—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.
4079—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
4080—Pentz vs. The Mayor, &c.
3816—Montague vs. Ritter.
3889—Lennon vs. The Mayor, &c.
294—Terrance vs. *Tribune* Association.
3627—Seligman vs. Southern Alabama Railroad Company.
1662—Hammond vs. O'Hara.
2689—Hargous vs. Neville.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Robinson, P. J., —— and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
4—Elting Woolen Co. vs. Martin.
30a—King vs. Ginnis.
39—Barnes vs. Mott &c.
19—Wetherbee et al. vs. Baxter et al.

Nos.
25—Devlin vs. The Mayor.
50—Winston vs. The East Side Assoc'tion et al.
175——— vs. ——.
176——— vs. ——.
2—Troxel vs. Haynes.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4631—McAnany vs. McDonald.
4282—Tilney vs. Nevike et al.
4322—Rohan vs. Webb.
4790—Kunzman vs. Erger.
4673—Carter vs. Otterson et al.
4677—Zwanzie et al. vs. Storzsell.
4097—Weed vs. Hindaugh et al.
4249—Ferguson vs. Harvey.
4313—Arch'l Iron Works vs. Weber.
4314—Voorhis vs. Demarest.

Nos.
4320—Goldburg vs. Richenburg.
4475—Culter et al. vs. Arango.
4106—Wald et al. vs. Levenson.
3846—Hanna vs. Dozing.
3788—Hargous vs. Fairchild.
4268—Buchner vs. Lederer.
4726—Challis vs. Woodhull et al.
4794—Wellington et al. vs. Hubbard.
4797—Gardner vs. Lock.
4800—Sterling vs. Nicolai.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
4604—Wortendyke vs. Cary.
3849—Armour et al. vs. Wallace.
3851—Armour et al. vs. Long Island Sugar Refinery.
4586—Rosendale et al. vs. Funk.
4587—Kendall vs. Dewey.
4245—Andrews et al. vs. Moreland.
4599—Kohn vs. Mehesey.
3397—Rosenback vs. N. J. Steam-boat Co.
3637—White vs. Adamson.
3811—Krugman vs. Dailey.

Nos.
4095—Jacoby vs. Bucking.
4131—Hudson vs. Hope.
5209—Balland et al. vs. Ambler.
4142—Whiting Manufacturing Co. vs. Giles et al.
4500—Moeller vs. Graham et al.
4895—Andrews vs. Clapp et al.
4896—Same vs. Same.
4897—Same v. Same.
4693—Lindemann vs. Fisher.
4694—Hochstetter vs. Laux et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1635—Horn vs. Bremnan.
3182—Witzel vs. Fleischaner et al.
4765—Hulin vs. Reene et al.
5145—Drum vs. Donovan.
5148—Blake et al. vs. Washoe Tool Manufacturing Co.
4447—Sweetser et al. vs. Davis.
3617—Herschel vs. Boody.
——Hirch vs. Darschill.
4769—Turner, &c., vs. Erie Railroad Co.
4771—Moller et al. vs. Lederer et al.
4772—Diossy vs. Bean, impleaded.

Nos.
4774—Stephens vs. Diehl et al.
4775—Borbeck vs. Byrnes.
4777—Schaefer et al. vs. Stark.
4780—Papper vs. Pulvermacher.
4781—Laemlin vs. Simon et al.
4788—Dung vs. Rosenthal.
4789—Stoddard vs. Sherwin et al.
4791—Lightstone vs. Schmidlin.
4793—Harrington et al. vs. Henlich.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
4389—Caton vs. Reagler.
4403—Burk vs. Maguire.
4612—Townsend vs. Thomas et al.
4877—Dearing vs. Connolly.
3076—Stevenson vs. Morgan.
4675—Trask vs. The Church Union Association.
4706—Guetzler vs. Rainsmam.
4708—Murphy et al. vs. Mittnache.
4709—Hone vs. Jenkins.
4710—Gibson vs. Peck et al.

Nos.
4711—Dunne vs. Lowenstein.
4714—Regelson vs. D. D., E. Broadway & Battery R. R. Co.
4716—Bothner vs. Lindemann et al.
4717—Marcher et al. vs. Hagner.
4720—Lee vs. Baibler.
4727—King vs. Chapman.
4732—Clark vs. Tuomey.
4733—Same vs. Same.
4734—Same vs. Same.
4735—Same vs. Same.
4736—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4516—Appel vs. Nelte.
4302—Richardson vs. McGill.
4312—Arch'l Iron Works vs. Weber.
4416—Union Printing Co. vs. Ely et al.
1485—Young vs. Coyle.
4739—Jaeger vs. Lemon et al.
4743—Stanbury et al. vs. Nordenschild.

Nos.
4746—Marcelin vs. Bummagrow.
4748—Lynch vs. Lalor.
4749—Hall vs. Carter.
4750—Seixas, Assignee, vs. Hathaway.
4752—Evers et al. vs. Hennings.
4753—Elliott vs. Zink et al.
4756—Heney vs. Seixas.
4763—Wise vs. Schulthaus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Julius Sarner, perjury.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday: Nos. 106, 117, 118, 132, 86, 114, 133, 134, 135, and 96. The Commission adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Louis vs. Grabling; motion granted. Memorandum. Eagle vs. Smyth; Leach vs. Barker; Hanover National Bank vs. Greenleve; motions denied.

Collins vs. Merry; granted.

Nash vs. Mitchell; motion granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cooledge vs. Johnson; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Poyle vs. Berringer; report of Referee confirmed.

Conradi vs. Lawten; application granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halladay; case settled.

By Judge Curtis.

In the matter, &c., Ogilvie, &c.; application to vacate assessment for regulating and grading Sixth avenue denied. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Lawrence and a Jury.

Alfred Nelson vs. Long Island Railroad Company.—This was a suit for damages in the sum of $5,000 for having been expelled from a train of the defendant. It appeared that plaintiff took a ticket from New-York to Southampton and return; that the ticket was good for three days, but plaintiff did not return until the day after the ticket had expired. The conductor refused to accept the ticket, and ejected plaintiff from the car. It was further claimed by plaintiff that he was ejected in a comparative wilderness, far removed from any village or house, and that when being ejected he tendered his fare, which was refused. On the part of the defense it was claimed that the conductor was justified in ejecting plaintiff, and that the place at which he was ejected, so far from being a wilderness, was within a mile of the village of Manorville.

Judge Lawrence charged the jury that the defendant, as a common carrier, was bound to accept plaintiff's fare if tendered in a proper and orderly manner. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $100.

Mr. Wheeler for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,102 bbls.; Wheat, 149,903 bushels; Corn, 145,005 bushels; Oats, 30,800 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 121,339 bushels; Corn, 55,280 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 48,800 bushels; Corn, 28,900 bushels; Oats, 30,800 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour active; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat in improved demand; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 37; 500 bushels White Michigan at $1 72; 100 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 53; 500 bushels Port Washington Spring at $1 43. Corn active; sales of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 70c.@70½c.; 10,000 bushels in lots at 70c.; 10,000 bushels in lots at 71c. Oats scarce and in good demand; sales of 18,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, on private terms; held at 59c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 50@$1 53. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and higher at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 1 Spring; $1 21¾ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 22½, June; No. 3 do., $1 16@$1 16¼; Rejected, $1 07. Corn in fair demand and higher at 61¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 62¼c.@62⅝c., June; 63⅝c., July; High Mixed, 65c.; Rejected, 58½c. Oats steady at 45¾c. for No. 2, cash; 42⅝c., July. Rye steady at 98c. for No. 2. Barley dull and drooping at 95c.@98c. for No. 3 Spring. Pork in fair demand and advanced at $16 70, cash or June; $16 90@$16 95, July; on the call of the board at 3 P. M. June closed at $16 80; July, $17. Lard in fair demand and higher at $10 30, cash; $10 35, June; $10 50, July. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Bacon steady; sales of Short Rib Middles at 10¼c., July; 10½c., August. Freights, to Buffalo, 4¼c.@4½c.; Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged; low and medium grades scarce and wanted. Wheat—No. 2 Spring wanted at $1 26½; Fall in good milling demand at $1 38½ for No. 3 Red; No. 2 do. held at $1 50. Corn firmer, a good speculative demand; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 68c.@69c. on track and in elevator, cash; 67⅝c.@67¾c., May; 67½c.@67¼c., June. Oats in good demand at 53c. for No. 2 on track; 55c. in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 45 for strictly prime Minnesota. Rye firm at $1. Whisky opened at $1, closed at 97c. Pork firm at $17 75@$18, the latter for very heavy. Dry-salted Meats dull; little done; sales of Clear Sides at 9¼c., buyer May. Bacon firm and scarce; business mostly for futures; Clear Rib Sides sold at 10c., first half of June; 10¼c. last half June; Clear Sides, 10½c., July. Lard firm at 10¼c. for Summer, cash; 10½c., June. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$5 for light; $5 10@$5 50 for Bacon; $5 50@$5 75 for heavy. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 14.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 for White Winter, $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull and the market easier; sales of 5,700 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 70. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 83c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal—$1 75 for Bolted, $1 70 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $33 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Peas, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—57,600 bushels Wheat, 5,800 bushels Rye, 133,700 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—12,000 bushels Wheat, 15,700 bushels Peas, 1,424,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 40. Corn dull at 72c.@73c. Oats steady at 50c.@58c. Rye steady at $1 08@$1 09. Barley steady; Spring, $1 25. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $17 62½@$17 75, offered; held higher. Lard firm; sales of Country Kettle at 11c.; City held at 11¼c.@11½c.; Steam nominal. Bulk-meats in good demand and firm; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c., spot and buyer May; 9¼c., buyer June; Clear Sides, 9⅜c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c., spot; 10c., buyer first week in June; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. Whisky quiet; 94c. bid, 95c. asked.

TOLEDO, May 14.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 47 for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 46 for Amber Michigan; June, $1 46½; July, $1 47; No. 2 Red, $1 45½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 44. Corn a shade better at 69c.@70c. for High Mixed; May, 69c.; June, 68½c.; July, 69c.@69¼c.; August, 69c.; Low Mixed, 69c.@69¼c.; no grade, 65c.@66c.; Damaged, 62½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—17,000 bushels Wheat, and 18,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 28 for No. 1; $1 25¼ for No. 2, June; $1 25¾, July. Oats steady at 45½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 61½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm at 94½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 30 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $16 65@$16 70. Hams quiet but firm. Meats quiet but firm. Lard scarce at 10¼c. for Steam. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—23,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Red, $1 30@$1 35; Amber, $1 40@$1 45; White, $1 55. Corn quiet and unchanged at 84c.@86c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 63c.@65c.; White, 65c. Rye unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged at $17 75. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams firmer; Sugar-cured, 13½c.@13¾c.; plain, 12c.@12¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard in fair demand and higher; tierce, 11½c.@11¾c.; keg, 11¾c.@12c. Whisky sold at 95c.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 54@$1 58; No. 2, $1 45. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 77c.; Low Mixed, 76c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 1 State and Western, 58c.; No. 2, 56c.; White, 60c. Petroleum dull and lower; Standard White, in car lots, 12c.; State test, 15c.

DETROIT, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 68½ for Extra; $1 60 for No. 1 White; $1 48½ for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and declining at 72c. Oats in good demand at 52c.@53c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat and 1,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 14.—Corn—Mixed and Yellow in supply at 88c.@90c.; White, $1 02@$1 05. Molasses quiet at 78c. for choice. Whisky dull and lower at 99c. for Louisiana. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 112⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 47.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—Wheat in moderate milling demand and steady; sales of 1 car No. 3 Amber State at $1 62½; 2 cars No. 2 do. do. at $1 70. Rye quiet and firm at $1 10. Corn in small supply and in demand at 87c.@87½c. Barley—Nothing doing. Malt steady. Oats dull.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 35c. Resin steady at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for Hard, $2 85 for Yellow Dip, and $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at 90c.@95c. Oats dull and nominal. Lard firm at 11¼c.@12¼c. Bacon—An advance asked, but none established.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 14.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 17⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 503 bales; gross receipts, 678 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,280 bales; coastwise, 389 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,400 bales; stock, 83,083 bales.

GALVESTON, May 14.—Cotton firm; active demand; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Middling, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 371 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,982 bales; to the Continent, 532 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 16,925 bales.

MOBILE, May 14.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 18c.; Low Middling, 17c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 142 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,000 bales; coastwise, 74 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 20,889 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 305 bales; gross receipts, 305 bales; exports, coastwise, 338 bales; sales, 215 bales; stock, 23,235 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 361 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,462 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 9,254 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union.. 70¼
900 do. 70¼
2500 do. 70¼
400 do.......s3. 70¼
800 do. 70⅛
100 do.......c. 70⅛
200 do. 70¼
1200 do. 70¼
400 do.......s3. 70⅛
1400 do. 70⅛
500 do. 70¼
500 do.......s3. 70¼
300 do. 70⅛
200 do.......s3. 70⅛
400 do. 70¼
600 do. 70⅛
200 do.......b3. 70¼
300 do. 70
100 do. 70
1500 do. 70
200 do.......s3. 69⅞
1000 do. 69⅞
1000 do.......c. 69⅞
100 do. 69⅞
600 do. 69⅞
1000 do.......s60. 69½
200 do.......b3. 70
700 do. 69⅞
200 do. 69⅞
1000 do.......s60. 69½
1000 do.......c. 69⅞
800 do. 69⅞
600 do. 69⅝
1000 do.......c. 69⅝
400 do. 69⅞
1000 do. 69⅝
2800 do. 69⅞
300 do. 69⅞
2000 N. Y. C. & H.. 97¼
1000 do. 97⅜
600 do. 97⅜
100 do. 97⅜
700 St. Paul. 33¼
200 do. 33½
300 do. 33⅜
100 do. 33⅜
100 St. Paul Pf. 53
200 Toledo & Wab. 37¼
400 do.......s3. 37⅛
100 do. 37¼
600 do. 37⅜
400 do. 37⅜
300 do. 36¾
200 do.......s3. 36⅞
100 do.......s3. 37
100 Ohio & Miss. 22⅞
200 do. 22¾
200 do. 22⅞
200 do. 22⅝
100 C., C. & I. C. 20
55 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 132
200 Del., L. & W.... 107¾

100 Pacific Mail..... 43⅝
100 do. 43⅝
1000 do.......s3. 43⅝
1500 do. 43⅝
100 do. 43⅝
100 do.......c. 43⅜
1000 do. 43¼
100 do. 43¼
800 do. 43
100 do. 43
100 do.......s10. 42⅞
200 do. 42⅞
200 do. 42⅞
700 do. 43
500 do.......s3. 42⅞
300 do. 42⅞
900 do. 43
1700 Lake Shore. 75⅛
1200 do. 75⅛
600 do.......s60. 75¼
500 do. 75¼
1000 do. 75⅛
300 do. 75⅛
1000 do. 75
600 do. 74⅞
300 do. 74⅞
1400 do. 75
800 do. 75
300 do.......b3. 75⅜
100 do. 75⅛
500 Union Pacific. 27⅛
2400 do. 27⅛
1200 do. 27⅛
500 do.......b3. 27¼
600 do. 27⅛
1200 do. 27⅛
500 do. 27⅛
500 do. 27
500 do. 26⅞
800 do. 26¾
500 do. 26⅞
1000 do. 27
300 do.......c. 26⅞
100 do. 26⅞
200 do.......s3. 27
700 do. 27
700 Rock Island. 96¾
100 do. 96⅝
100 do. 96⅝
100 do. 96⅝
400 North-western.. 42¼
100 do. 42⅛
100 do. 42⅛
300 do. 42⅛
200 do. 42
200 do. 41⅞
200 do.......b3. 42
200 do.......b3. 42
300 do. 41⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,600 U. S. 6s, '81, C., small. 120½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64. 116⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 119½

$4,500 U. S. 5s, 81, R. 119¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 120¼
46,000 do. 120⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....b3. 120½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 Ch. & N. W. Con. G. bs. 85
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 104
3,000 Erie 3d. 98
3,000 Erie 4th. 95
1,000 Erie 5th. 94½
500 C., P. & A., old. 100
1,000 Mich. So. 2d. 100
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 95½
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, C., (sold yes'ty aft'n). 105⅝ Should have been
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st C. 105⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st C. 106
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 84
5,000 Un. Pac., 1st. 85⅞
1,000 H. & C. Mo. 1st. 82
1,000 Can'a So. 1st, coup. on. 54½
2,000 Long I., 1st. 90½
4,000 Chi. & M. 1st. 95
5,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.....b3. 70
200 Canton Co. 57¼
100 do. 57
100 do.....b. c. 56
100 Spring M. C'l. b. c. 72¾
10 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 67¾
320 N. Y. C. & H.. b. c. 97½
100 do.....b5. 97⅝
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 35½
600 West. Un. T.. b. c. 70
400 do.....s3. 70
900 do. 70⅛
2600 do. 70
1200 do. 69⅞
400 do. 70¼
1200 do. 70⅛
100 do.....s3. 70¼
200 do. 70⅛
100 do.....c. 70⅛
200 do. 70⅛
600 do. 70¼
100 do. 70⅛
400 do.....s3. 70⅛
100 do. 70⅛
100 do. 70
700 do. 70⅛
100 St. L. & I. M.. b. c. 32
100 do. 31
200 Mar. & C. 2d Pf. b. c. 10
300 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 26¾
200 do. 26½
300 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 22¾
100 do. 22⅞
2000 do. 22⅝
1500 do. 22½
300 do. 22⅝
400 do. 22⅝
100 do.....s10. 22¾
200 do.....s3. 22¾
20 Del., L. & W. b. c. 107½
20 do. 107⅝
100 do. 107⅝
100 do. 107½
16 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c. 132½

100 C., C. & I. C.. b. c. 19⅝
150 C., C. & I.. b. c. 19⅝
100 Panama.. b. c. b3. 105½
100 do. 105½
400 Chi. & R. I.. b. c. 96¾
100 do.....c. 96⅜
100 do. 97
300 do. 96⅞
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 43⅛
100 do. 43⅜
100 do. 43
200 do.....s10. 43⅛
300 do. 43¼
400 do. 43⅛
500 do. 43
500 do.....s5. 43
100 do. 43¼
200 do.....s10. 43
300 do. 43⅛
500 do. 43
400 do. 43¼
300 do. 43
300 do.....s10. 43⅛
500 C., M. & St. P.. b. c. 33½
100 do. 33⅜
100 do. 33⅝
500 Alb. & Sus. 95
400 L. S. & M. S.. b. c. 75½
200 do. 75
300 do. 75
100 do. 74⅞
300 do. 74⅞
100 do. 75⅛
600 do. 75¼
100 do. 75¼
400 do. 75⅛
100 do. 75⅜
1200 Union Pac.. b. c. 27⅛
400 do.....b3. 27½
3900 do. 27⅛
1200 do. 27⅛
300 do. 27⅛
200 do. 27⅛
200 do. 27⅛
200 Chi. & N. W.. b. c. 41⅞
500 do. 42
500 do. 41⅞
100 do.....b10. 41⅞
1300 do. 42
200 do. 42¼
300 do. 42⅜
300 do. 42⅛
200 do. 42
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 60½
400 Tol. & Wab.. b. c. 37
100 do. 36⅞
500 do. 37
100 do.....s3. 37
20 Morris & Es.. 96

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 8⅞
1,000 North-west. C. 87¾
100 Md. Coal. 15
300 Pacific Mail....s3. 43⅛
400 do. 43⅛
300 do. 43¼
200 do.....s3. 43¼
900 Western Union. 70½
1200 do. 70⅛
100 do.....b3. 70⅛
100 do. 70¼
500 do.....s3. 70¼
1000 do. 70¼
100 do.....s3. 70⅛
700 do. 70⅛
100 do.....b3. 70⅛
20 American Ex. 62
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. 97⅜
100 Erie Railway. 35¼
50 Harlem.....b3. 128
70 Panama. 105
100 do.....b3. 105
100 Lake Shore. 75⅛
200 do. 75¼
200 do. 75⅛
100 do.....b3. 75⅛
1900 do. 75¼
200 do.....c. 75⅛
600 do. 75¼
100 do.....b60. 75¾
1700 do. 75⅛
100 do. 75¼
10 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 132

300 Union Pacific. 27⅛
600 do. 27
500 do. 26⅞
1100 do. 26¾
100 do.....s3. 26⅞
300 do.....c. 26⅞
800 do. 26⅞
400 do. 27⅛
100 do.....s3. 27
200 do.....b3. 27⅛
300 do. 27
100 do. 27⅛
700 do. 27⅛
700 Rock Island. 96⅞
10 do. 97¼
100 St. Paul. 33⅜
300 do. 33⅞
200 Tol. & Wab. 36⅞
400 do. 36¾
100 do.....c. 36¾
100 do.....b3. 37
100 do.....s3. 36⅞
200 do. 37
600 Ohio & Miss. 22¾
100 do.....s10. 22¾
100 do. 22⅞
50 do. 23
200 do. 22⅞
100 do. 22¾
300 Han. & St. Jo. 26

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81. 121¼
$20,000 U. S. 6s, C.... 116½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, n., b. c. 83½
6,000 N. Y. C. 1st C. 105⅞
4,000 do. 106
6,000 D. & H. R. '84. 106
3,000 M. So. S. F. B. 102
20 D. & H. C. Co.. 117
100 Canton.. b. c. 55⅞
100 do.....b3. 56
300 Con. Coal of Md., b. c. 41
200 W. U. Tel.. b. c. 70⅛
1400 do. 70½
100 do. 70⅛
2300 do. 70⅛
1800 do. 70
2800 do. 70
100 do.....b3. 70⅛
100 do. 70¼
1700 do. 70¼
300 do.....s3. 70⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf. 30
45 U. S. Express. 67
350 Adams Ex.. b. c. 100⅛
25 do. 100
100 do. 100
900 Pacific Mail.. b. c. 43⅛
100 do.....s3. 43⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H.. b. c. 97⅜
200 do. 97⅛
100 Mich. Cen.. b. c. 75¼
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 37⅛
300 do. 37
200 do. 36⅞
500 do. 37⅛

100 Mor. & Essex. 96
200 L. S. & M. S.. b. c. 75¼
100 do. 75
200 do.....s3. 75
2300 do. 75
100 do.....s3. 75
200 do. 75⅛
300 do. 75¼
120 C. & Pitts. G. b. c. 87¾
100 U. Pacific.. b. c. 27½
100 do.....b3. 27
1800 do. 26⅞
200 do.....s3. 26⅞
100 do. 27
600 do. 27
1200 do. 27⅛
1800 do. 27⅛
10 N. J. Cen.. b. c. 105½
100 Chi. & R. I.. b. c. 96⅞
100 do. 96¾
100 do.....s3. 96⅞
400 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 33⅜
100 do. 33½
100 do. 33⅜
400 do. 33½
50 St. L. & I. M.. 31
100 do.....b. c. 29
10 N. Y., N. H. & H., b. c. 132
100 Ohio & M.. b. c. 22¾
100 do. 22½
200 H. & St. Jos.. b. c. 25
100 C., C. & I. C.. b. c. 19½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

400 West. Union. 70⅛
500 do. 70½
100 do.....s3. 70½
900 do. 70⅜
100 do. 70
1900 do. 70
300 do. 70⅛
100 do.....b3. 70¼
400 do.....b3. 70⅛
100 do. 70⅛
200 Pacific Mail. 43⅛
200 do. 43
100 do. 43¼
100 do. 43
300 do. 42⅞
100 do.....s10. 42¾
200 do. 42¾
800 do. 42⅞
1300 do. 42½
300 do.....s3. 42½
500 do. 42⅝
300 do. 42¾
100 do. 42⅞
300 Canton. 56
100 Lake Shore. 75⅛
200 do. 75¼
600 do. 75⅛
100 do.....b3. 75⅛
1000 do. 75
300 do. 74⅞
200 do. 75
100 do. 75⅛
100 do.....b3. 75⅛
600 N. Y. C. & H. 97⅜
30 Illinois Cen. 99

200 North-western.. 42⅜
200 do. 42
100 do. 42⅛
200 do. 42
1000 Union Pacific. 27⅛
100 do. 27
700 do. 27
800 do. 26⅞
100 do.....b3. 27
100 do. 27
100 do.....s3. 26⅞
400 do. 26¾
100 do. 26⅞
700 do. 27
100 do. 27⅛
10 N. J. Cen. 105¼
200 Rock Island. 96¾
100 Tol. & Wab. 37⅛
200 St. Paul. 33⅜
600 do. 33⅛
300 do. 33⅛
200 do. 33⅛
100 Del., L. & W. 107⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. 23
500 do. 22⅞
1000 do. 23
100 St. L. & I. M.. s30. 27
100 do. 25½
200 Han. & St. Jo. 25¾

THURSDAY, May 14—P. M.

A telegraphic summary of Report No. 7 (New Series) of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements of the United States for the month of January last, being the seventh month of the current Fiscal Year, enables us to present the following summary, as compared with the previous Fiscal Year, of the Imports, Exports, and Specie account since July 1, 1873, to Jan. 31, 1874:

FOREIGN TRADE UNITED STATES, SEVEN MONTHS.

Imported goods, in gross		$307,039,616
Re-exported to other markets		9,696,864
Total for United States markets		$297,342,752
In bond, June 30, 1873	$77,583,978	
In bond, Jan. 31, 1874	56,318,473	21,265,505
Total taken for consumption		$318,608,257
Exports American produce, gold value		330,452,816
Trade balance favor United States		$11,844,559
Exported domestic specie	$30,384,956	
Exported foreign specie	3,160,605	
Together	$33,545,561	
Less foreign imported	22,456,489	
Net outgo of specie		11,089,072
Apparent balance favor United States		$22,853,631

Comparison with seven months 1872-3.

	1873-4.	1872-3.
Goods for consumption	$318,608,257	$408,679,901
Produce exported	330,452,816	276,591,196
Regular trade balance	$11,844,559	$132,088,705
Net outgo specie	11,089,072	44,982,697
Apparent balance	$22,853,631	*$87,106,008

* Against United States.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 112⅛@112¼ ⅌ cent. The market rather firm at the close. The Exchange on London was steady at $4 88 to the £ Sterling, 60 days, and $4 91 for Sight Bills. The Exports of Gold and Silver by the steamers to-day amount to $650,000. The Treasury sale of Gold, $1,000,000, at noon to-day, brought 112.02@112.10 ⅌ cent. The gross bidding amounted to $5,465,000 at 111.63@112.10 ⅌ cent.

The Share speculation at the Exchange Board was again under depression, but there was rather less pressure to sell at reckless rates than yesterday. At the very close, as will be seen by the following table of quotations, the differences in prices were not important as compared with last night. The Public Funds were firm, in sympathy with Gold and the full figures Cabled from London for all our Coupon Bonds. The best class of Railroad Mortgages were steady.

Closing Quotations—MAY 14.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅞	118
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅜	120¼
American Gold	112⅛	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	96⅞	96¾
Pacific Mail	43⅝	42¾
St. Paul Common	33⅛	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred	52	50¾
Western Union	70½	70⅛
Union Pacific	28	27⅛
Lake Shore	75⅜	75⅛
Toledo and Wabash	37⅜	37⅛
North-west	42⅛	42⅛
North-west Preferred	60⅛	60⅜
C., C., and Indiana Central	19½	19½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107¼
Central of New-Jersey	105¼	105¼
Panama	105¾	105½
Erie	35¼	35½
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	22¾
Canton	57	56

The Sub-Treasury received for Customs today $422,000, and paid out $225,000 Gold Interest. The Office redeemed $83,000 Principal of the Public Debt.

The following are the Exchange Board bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent, reg., '81...119⅝
6 ⅌ cent, coup., '81...121¼
5-20 reg., '62...115
5-20 coup., '62...115
5-20 reg., '64...116½
5-20 coup., '64...116⅞
5-20 reg., '65...116½
5-20 coup., '65...118
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...119
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...119¼

5-20 reg., '67...119½
5-20 coup., '67...120½
5-20 reg., '68...119½
5-20 coup., '68...120½
10-40 reg...114⅜
10-40 coup...114⅜
5s reg., '81...115
5s coup., '81...115¼
6s currency, '95-9...116⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

California 7s...112½
Connecticut 6s...102½
Georgia 6s...75
Georgia 7s, new bds...89
Georgia 7s, indorsed...78
Georgia 7s, Gold bds...80
Indiana 5s...101
Illinois coup. 6s, '77...100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79...100
Illinois War Loan...100
Michigan 6s, '78-'79...100
Michigan 6s, '83...100
Michigan 7s, '78...100
Missouri 6s...95½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss...93
N. Y. R. B. Loan...108
N. Y. C. B. Loan...108
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87...112
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87...112
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83...112

N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91...112
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...105
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J...21
N. C. 6s, A. & O...21
N.C. 6s, N.C.R., J.&J...42
N.C. 6s, do., A. & O...38
N.C. 6s, do., C.off J.&J...28
N.C. 6s, do., C.off A.&O...28
Ohio 6s, '86...106
Rhode Island 6s...102
South Carolina 6s...24
S. Car. 6s, J. & J...8
S. Car. 6s, A. & O...20
S. C. Fund'g act, '66...20
Tennessee 6s, old...83
Tenn. 6s, old, ex C...64
Tenn. 6s, new bds...83
Tenn. 6s, new, ex C...64
Texas 10s of '76...86
Virginia 6s, old...31
Va. 6s, new bds...35
Va. 6s, Con. bds...51
Va. 6s. Deferred bds...10¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

American Ex...111
Butchers' and Drov...125
Central National...101
Chatham...120
City...300
Commerce...121½
Continental...100
Corn Exchange...122
Fourth National...105
Fulton...145
German American...86½
Irving...124
Manhattan...150
Market...118½
Mechanics' B'g Ass...90

Merchants'...120
Merchants' Ex...110
Metropolitan...134½
Nassau...101
New-York...127
Ninth National...100
North America...91
Pacific...150
Park...142
People's...140
Republic...107
Shoe and Leather...150
State of New-York...104
Tradesmen's...144

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	104⅞	105
Camden and Amboy	125¼	....
Pennsylvania Central	98¾	99
Reading	113	113½
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	40⅞	41
Philadelphia & Erie	16	16¼
Northern Central	33	33½
Lehigh Navigation	88¼	88½
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97½

Mr. Hugh N. Camp advertises an auction sale of stocks, elsewhere in THE TIMES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION,

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE.

W. C. NOYES. Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

THE LESSEPS RAILWAY SCHEME.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg, writing on the 23d ult., says:

"People here were never very enthusiastic about M. De Lesseps' plan for a railway through Central Asia, and circumstances have arisen of late which have considerably diminished its chances of success. That the Government at first seriously took up the matter appears from the fact that it appointed a special commission to examine the plan and furnish a very detailed report upon it. All the ample materials afforded by the military topographical expeditions have been placed at the disposal of the commission for this object, and it has been authorized to send other expeditions for such purpose as it may consider necessary to provide it with full information. It is now reported that M. De Lesseps himself intends to proceed to Orenburg in the company of his son and some engineers, in order to examine for himself the nature of the ground over which his proposed railway would pass. All this shows that he has succeeded in obtaining much influential support in Government circles. There is, however, also a considerable amount of opposition. It is objected in the first place that it would be most impolitic to place an undertaking which is so important, from a strategical and financial point of view, in the hands of a foreigner. All due credit is given to M. De Lesseps for having conceived the idea, but the most vital interests of Russia, it is argued, are opposed to his being allowed to carry it out. Russia cannot consent to become the tributary of a foreign speculator, and if any profit is to be made by the undertaking Russians may as well get it as foreigners. To these arguments the advocates of the scheme reply by pointing to its great political advantages. It would, they say, be more likely than anything else to remove the mistrust which has prevailed of late between England and Russia, and would prove a stronger bond of union between the two countries than any dynastic alliances or treaties. But such considerations have but little influence with the commercial and manufacturing classes, which are just now much more interested in the proposed Siberian railway. This line would open a most valuable communication with the Oural mines, and enable fertile territories to be colonized, while the Lesseps line would chiefly pass through deserts.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 14, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	54	Resin, bbls	247
Broom-corn, bales	44	Oil-cake, pks	494
Cotton, bales	813	Pork, pks	78
Eggs, bbls	3,045	Cut-meats, pks	869
Flour, bbls	16,628	Lard, pks	558
Wheat, bushels	325,231	Lard, kegs	100
Corn, bushels	126,419	Butter, pks	3,394
Oats, bushels	132,225	Cheese, pks	3,711
Rye, bushels	16,496	Tallow, pks	239
Beans, bbls	25	Pea-nuts, bags	59
Peas, bushels	3,500	Starch, pks	1,050
Corn-meal, bbls	65	Stearine, pks	100
Corn-meal, bags	193	Tobacco, hhds	278
Hops, bales	8	Tobacco, pks	170
Hides, No	721	Whisky, bbls	566
Leather, sides	1,492	Wool, bales	35
Spirits Turp., bbls	15		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver street, have been as follows:

By the bark Rosa, for Cronstadt—3,313 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nordcap, for Londonderry—22,110 bushels Wheat.

By the schr. Addie Wessels, for Bluefields—100 bxs. Soap, 12 pks. Hardware, 28 pks. Butter, 15 pks. Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 2 tcs. Hams, 5 bxs. Shoes, 156 pcs. Iron, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 63 pks. Bread, 220 bbls. Flour, 26 pks. Lard, 29,453 feet Lumber, 25 bags Rice.

By the bark Bonita, for Anjier—19,300 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Caledonia, for Glasgow—403 bxs. Cheese, 26,287 bushels Corn, 87 cases Tobacco, 150 tcs. Beef, 165 bxs. Meats, 49 bbls. Pork, 100 bxs. Bacon, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 1,840 bbls. Flour, 1,051 bags Oil-cake, 60 hhds. Tallow, 192 cases Sewing-machines.

By the bark Mary Stuart, for Cork—24,821 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Favorite, for Port Spain—650 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Corn-meal, 50 bxs. Cheese, 100 pails Lard, 200 bags Corn, 200 bbls. Peas, 90 cases Matches, 100 bbls. Beef, 40 hhds. Oil-meal, 150 shooks, 300 bbls. Crackers, 10 Horses.

By the ship Ventus, for Bristol—19 hhds. Tobacco, 120 pks. Tallow, 500 tubs Lard, 47,301 bushels Wheat, 486 bags Oil-cake, 2,650 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Fish-oil.

By the bark Vassello, for Cork—27,808 bushels Corn.

By the bark Radamisto, for Cork—30,395 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Insulan, for London—2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 242 bbls. Astral Oil, 100 bbls. Vacuum Oil, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

ASHES—Pots have been quoted steady at $8 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s., but have been very dull. Pearls inactive at $9 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COCOA—Has been very quiet, since our last, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@35c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7¼c.@7½c., gold.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in less request within the range of 33c.@35c. for fair to choice ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been in moderately active demand, mostly for prompt use, on a generally steady basis as to values. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75; Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered, thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ⅌ M.

CANDLES—Have been quiet but held firmly, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 36c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been slow of sale in most instances, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been quite dull, since our last, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caracas at 15c.@35c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7¼c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—The market has been very dull, with business unimportant. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 82,360 bags, and at the outports 26,130 bags, with 40,400 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. In other kinds business has been slow within our modified range, the recent movements (part previously reported) having been summed up thus: 2,000 mats Java, ex Clara, 2,375 bags Porto Rico, 1,033 bags Costa Rica, 919 bags Laguayra, 315 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, this morning, was 67,018 bags, and 43,288 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20½c.@20¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 23c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@19c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—For early deliveries there has been a fair demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 2,494 bales, of which 759 bales late yesterday, including 900 bales to exporters, 730 bales to spinners, 114 bales on speculation, and 750 bales in transit. Future deliveries have been active and closed at firm prices. Sales last evening after 3 P. M., basis Low Middling, for May, 1,000, bales, 18 1-32c. June, 100 bales, 18 7-32c.; 200 bales, 18 5-32c.; 700 bales 18 3-16c. July, 500 bales, 18⅝c.; 800 bales, 18 21-32c. August, 200 bales, 18 31-32c.; 100 bales, 18 29-32c. October, 200 bales, 17 31-32c. November 500 bales, 17 3-16c. Total, 4,300 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.; May, 2,400 bales, 18 1-16c.; 100 bales, 18 1-32c.; 400 bales, 18c.; 100 bales, 17 31-32c.; 200 bales, 18c.; 100 bales, 17 31-32c.; 1,300 bales, 18c.; 700 bales, 18 1-32c.; 400 bales, 18 1-16c. June, 300 bales, 18¼c.; 2,300 bales, 18 7-32c.; 700 bales, 18 3-16c.; 400 bales, 18 5-32c.; 1,500 bales, 18⅛c.; 200 bales, 18 5-32c.; 600 bales, 18⅛c.; 600 bales, 18 5-32c.; 800 bales, 18 3-16c.; 400 bales, 18 7-32c. July, 100 bales, 18 23-32c.; 100 bales, 18 11-16c.; 900 bales, 18 23-32c.; 200 bales, 18 11-16c.; 600 bales, 18 23-32c.; 1,100 bales, 18 11-16c.; 300 bales, 18⅝c.; 200 bales, 18 19-32c.; 100 bales, 18 9-16c.; 300 bales, 18⅝c.; 100 bales, 18 19-32c.; 1,200 bales, 18 21-32; 200 bales, 18 11-16c.; 400 bales, 18 21-32c.; 900 bales, 18 11-16c. August, 100 bales at 19 1-32c., 500 bales at 19c., 700 bales at 18 15-16c., 600 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 29-32c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 18 31-32c. September, 200 bales at 18½c., 200 bales at 18 15-32c., 300 bales at 18 17-32c., 400 bales at 18 9-16c. October, 600 bales at 18c.; total, 24,900 bales. Grand total, 36,900 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,908 bales, and thus far this week 18,932 bales, against 19,344 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,611,999 bales, against 3,324,775 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 27,612 bales; to the Continent, 9,803 bales. Stock in New-York, 128,854 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 332,223 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in stone, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15	15	15
Good Ordinary	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17 9-16	17 9-16
Low Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Middling	18⅝	18¾	19	19
Good Middling	19⅞	20	20¼	20¼

DYEWOODS—Apart from very free sales of Jamaica Logwood for forward delivery, on private terms, no important dealings have been reported. Prices firm on limited offerings.

FISH—The leading kinds of stock have been in good request, with prices quoted generally firm. Dry Cod from $4 25@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$22; No. 2 at $14 50@$15 50; No. 3 at $12 50@$13, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and rather steadier as to values, the demand running mainly on shipping and desirable trade extras, the former in good part for the London market. The sales since our last have been 17,200 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 85, chiefly at $5 40@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 30@$6 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 65, mostly at $6 20@$6 35 for common to fair lines, and $6 50@$6 65 for very good; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 60@$7 75 ⅌ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 6,100 bbls. shipping Extra Western and State, and 3,400 bbls. City Mill stock, within our range.

No 2 Flour	$4 00@	$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@	5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 10@	5 85
Extra State	6 00@	7 75
Extra City	6 10@	7 75
Extra Genesee	7 80@	9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@	6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@	6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@	9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@	9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@	10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 60@	10 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, and $5 85 for superfine ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour inactive within the nominal range of $6 75@$8 75 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been moderately active at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 390 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal is in light stock and moderate request within the range of from $4@$4 60 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice; $4 50@$4 60 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,700 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a more active movement reported in Spring Wheat, mainly for export, and prices of prime stock have shown rather more firmness, notwithstanding the liberal arrivals, the market closing in favor of sellers, who are more confident in their views. A considerable portion of the receipts had been previously disposed of. Winter Wheat has been held more firmly, on rather meagre offerings of stock, with a moderate inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 181,000 bushels at $1 56@$1 60 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 57@$1 58 for Milwaukee and average Minnesota; $1 55 for No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 53@$1 54½ for No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 54 for prime, closing with this price bid; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 North-west Spring, the latter rate for choice; $1 48@$1 50, mainly $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 42@$1 58 for Ungraded Spring; $1 57@$1 58 for Canada Spring, in bond, $1 60@$1 62½ for Red Western; $1 75@$1 80 for White Michigan ⅌ bushel. And for forward delivery, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, first half of June, at $1 47, with No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, May option, quoted at $1 51 bid....Corn has been in much better demand, in good part for export, at an advance of fully 1c. ⅌ bushel, closing buoyantly on prime stock, which was offered less freely. Sales have been reported of 147,000 bushels at 82c.@86c. for new mixed Western, mostly at from 84c.@85½c. for about fair to prime; 85c.@86½c. for old do., chiefly at 86c. for boat-loads; 85c.@87c. for Yellow Western; and 86c. for White Western. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels mixed Western, to arrive from the canal, at 85c....Rye has been in some demand, but the bids have not been satisfactory, and negotiations have been making slow progress, quoted at $1 05@$1 10....Barley has been quiet and somewhat nominal within the previous range; 5,300 bushels inferior Danubian reported sold at $1 27½....Nothing new in malt....Oats have been more sought after, and quoted decidedly firmer on a restricted offering. The demand has been largely for White. Sales have been reported of 74,000 bushels at 61c.@63c. for Mixed Western, and 63c.@65c., chiefly at 64½c., for White do....Feed wanted, and quoted at from $30@$38 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal since our last, with Bags at 12¼c.@12½c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in good demand, with good to choice shipping quoted at $1@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw has been generally slow of sale at about former rates, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1 05; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 55c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been in slack request, with American Hemp quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$220 for Dressed; Manila, 9½c.@10c.; Sisal, 7¼c.@7⅜c., gold; Jute, 3¾c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c.@2⅝c., currency; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at steady prices, with sales reported of 1,100 Slaughters, 3,200 Orinoco, and 500 Texas on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been generally quoted steady, with a rather better inquiry noted for supplies.

MOLASSES—Refining grades of Foreign have been in fair demand, with light offerings and strong prices. New-Orleans has been held with confidence. The stock in first hands this morning was estimated at 7,575 hhds. Cuba, 1,430 hhds. Porto Rico, and 5,200 bbls. New-Orleans. We now quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba, Centrifugal, 30c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 48c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@81c. for good to very choice, and up to 82c.@83c. for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather more freely dealt in at steady prices; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. good Strained, at $2 70; 400 bbls. No. 2, at $2 80; 100 bbls. No. 2, at $2 75, and 1,000 bbls. No. 1 and No. 2, at $2 87½@$3 37½. Strained has been quoted at $2 65@$2 70. Spirits Turpentine has been ruling decidedly lower, with a better business at the concessions; sales have been reported of 520 bbls. at 39c.@39½c. for merchantable, and 40½c. for New-York bbls., closing at 38½c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very dull market, with prices decidedly lower. Crude in bulk has been quoted at 5¾c.; Refined at 13¾c. for prompt delivery, and 13⅞c.@14c. for June; cases at 18¾@19c. Naphtha at 8¼c.@8⅝c. In Philadelphia trade has been dull at easier prices; Refined has been quoted at 13½c.@13⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been realising advanced prices, with a fair inquiry; sales have been 350 bbls. New Mess, $17 12½@$17 25; 1,500 bbls. do., for June, $17 15@$17 20; 500 bbls. do., for August, $17 55; 1,000 bbls. do., turned from May to June, $17 15. Of extra prime sales have been 120 bbls., $14⅞@$14 50 and of prime Mess 60 bbls., $15 25@$15 50. Lard has been ruling higher and quiet. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs., on the spot and to arrive, 10⅝c.; 750 tcs., June, 10 11-16c.; 500 tcs., July, 10⅞c.; 250 tcs. Steam, three months after June 1, 10 11-16c.; August quoted 11c.@11 1-16c. City Steam has been quoted at 10½c., at which price 200 tcs. were sold. Of Refined a sale has been noted of 600 tcs. on private terms, quoted 10⅞c.@11c. Bacon has been quiet and held higher, with Long Clear quoted 9¾c.@10c., and Short Clear, 10¼c.@10⅜c. Dressed Hogs have been ruling lower, quoted at 7⅝c. for City. Cut Meats have been in fair demand and steadily held; sales have been 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, on private terms; 50 tcs. Smoked Hams, 13¼c.; 40 bxs. Bellies, 12 ℔s., 9¾c.; loose Shoulders, 7¼c. for Pickled, and 8¼c.@8⅞c. for Smoked; loose Hams, 11c.@11½c. for Pickled, and 12c.@13¼c. for Smoked.... Barrel beef has been active, with sales of 1,500 bbls. on private terms. Tierce Beef has been quiet. We quote at from $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess, $24 50@$28 50 for India Mess; $29@$31 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams in quite moderate demand at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$22 for Southern.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

SALT—Has been in liberal supply and quiet since our last, with Liverpool ground quoted heavy at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 35@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull at 5½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—Linseed scarce and nominal; Calcutta Linseed quoted nominal at $6 25, gold. Clover has been very quiet at 10¼c.@10½c. Other kinds dull. Rough Flax quoted at $2 50@$2 62½ ⅌ bushel....Timothy at $2 75@$3 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been less sought after, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been generally inactive at about former rates, with Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 10@$1 12½; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 42½c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 18c.@19c.; White Pepper at 28c.@29c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw continued dull and nominal. Sales have been 30 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 23 hhds. Martinique at 9¼c., and late yesterday 543 hhds. Cuba on private terms. We quote nominally fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9½c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅝c. Refined Sugars have been very moderately sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's at 9¾c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅛c. ⅌ ℔. The movements in Raw Sugars since May 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock May 1, 1874	79,122	53,044	181,682	993
Receipts since May 1	41,325	27,649	21,146	920
Total	120,447	80,693	202,828	1,913
Sales since May 1	20,503	10,180	42,850	450
Stock May 14, 1874	99,944	70,513	159,978	1,463
Stock May 15, 1873	58,446	45,935	215,273	5,004

TALLOW—Has been steadily held, with a fair inquiry; sales have been reported of 116,000 ℔s. out of town stock at 7⅝c.@7 11-16c. Prime City has been quoted at 7¾c. Of Stearine sales have been reported of 45,000 ℔s. City, in hhds., 11⅞c., and 20,000 ℔s. No. 1 at 10¼c.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at steady prices; sales have been reported of 1,100 half chests Oolong, 1,000 half chests Japan, and 500 half chests Green.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@98½c., chiefly at 98½c., closing firmly at this rate.

FREIGHTS—There has been a freer movement noted in the general market, but with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. The main call has been for accommodation for Grain, Flour, and Petroleum....To Liverpool, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ⅌ 60 ℔s. Nominal rate for Grain by steam, 9½d.@10d....To London, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d., and by sail 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d., and late yesterday 8,000 bushels do. at 9½d.; to-day 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 700 bbls. do. to fill up at 2s. 3d....To Bristol, by steam, 100 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d....To Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn at 10½d.@11d....To Antwerp, by sail, 300 tcs. Lard on private terms....To Rotterdam, by steam, 30,000 bushels Grain on private terms....To Cork, for orders to the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, hence with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d., and a steam-ship, hence with about 9,000 quarters do. on private terms....To Havre or Antwerp, an Austrian bark hence with 5,000 quarters Grain at 7s., short lay days....To a direct port on the Continent, a Russian bark, (now at Hampton Roads,) hence with 5,500 quarters of Grain at 7s....To a direct port in the Baltic, a German bark, hence with 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s., short lay days....To a Baltic port, an American bark, hence with 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. To Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, hence with 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d....To a Continental port, (Dutch ports excluded,) a British bark, hence with 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s....To Liverpool, a British bark, hence with 2,400 bbls. Petroleum and products at 5s. 9d....To Christiana, a Swedish bark, hence with 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s....For Cork, for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, a British bark, hence with 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d., if direct 3d. off; also, an American bark, hence with 2,700 bbls. do., same rate. ...For Bristol, a British bark, hence with 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s., clearance June 10....For the Continent, a British ship, from Philadelphia, with 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. and a British ship (to arrive) from do., with 5,000 bbls. do. at 5s. 7½d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 21 cars reported to arrive, 1,054 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,650 head, or 450 cars, against 492 cars for the same time last week; but little business was transacted, as few buyers were in attendance; fresh arrivals were generally through consignments; but little offering, and that held at too high a price by the owners; the only sales reported were 79 head Cherokees, averaging 972 ℔s., at $5 25; 51 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,055 to 1,202 ℔s., at $5 65@$6 12½; 60 head Canada Steers, averaging 862 ℔s., at $5 20; 19 head Texas Stillers, averaging 996 ℔s., at $5; 23 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 748 ℔s., at $4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,800 head, against 7,600 head for the same time last week; the market was slow and dull, with fully ½c. off on Wooled Sheep from last week's prices; Clipped stock about held its own; but little good stock was offered; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 96 ℔s., at $7 50; Indiana Wooled, averaging 84 ℔s., at $7 50; quoted—Clipped Sheep, $5 50@$6 50; Wooled, $6@$7, with choice lots a shade higher. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,100 head, against 17,800 head for the same time last week; the market was dull and drooping at $5@$5 30 for Yorkers; $5 75@$5 90 for heavy Hogs; buyers holding off.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; market continues dull, but prices not quotably changed; sales of fair to good light Steers at $5@$5 50; choice to extra, $5 75@$6; fair Cherokees, $4 75; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; shipments, 2,600. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market fairly active and prices steady at $4 85@$5 85 for fair to choice, with a few extra at $6; shipments, 9,000. Sheep active to the extent of offerings; receipts, 1,500; sales of fair to choice at $6@$8; shipments, 335.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Cattle opened fairly active; closed dull at ⅛c.@¼c. lower; very best on sale to-day, 6¼c.@7¼c.; first quality, 5⅝c.@6¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 5c.@5⅝c.; receipts, 1,591; sales, 1,271. Hogs—Moderate demand at 7c.@8c.; mostly at 7½c.@7¾c.; receipts, 6,785. Sheep in good demand and higher, at 5c.@7¼c.; receipts, 2,919.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93¼@93⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 32; do. Preferred, 52½.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 13-16 ⅌ cent, which is 3-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £62,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £72,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 35 ⅌ cent., is now 37½ ⅌ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@32½.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is advancing; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.; sales, 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales yesterday were 23,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were sold after the regular closing of the market. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. higher; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May, at 8 9-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July at 8⅝d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,600 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8 13-16d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 4d.@12s. 3d. ⅌ cental for Red Western Spring. Corn, 37s. 3d.@37s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 44s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 44s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, May 14.—Refined Petroleum, 11½d.@11¾d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 40s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Petroleum, 31f. for Fine Pale American.

HAVANA, May 14.—Exchange firm; on the United States, Short Sight Currency, 111@112 ⅌ cent. premium; on London, 163@164 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 134@135 ⅌ cent. premium.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—REV. WILLIAM M. Taylor, D. D., of Broadway Tabernacle Church, will preach in the New-York Presbyterian Church this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (KNABE BUILDING.)
Herr ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.
All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open DAY and EVENING, all Summer.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in best business houses.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

ENGAGEMENT DESIRED BY A YOUNG LADY of experience for the Summer, (terms easy,) with a lady or family wishing to improve themselves in modern languages or music; or to travel abroad, being experienced in European travel. Address Box No. 880 Newburg, N. Y. Best references.

TUTOR WANTED—FOR A BOY THIRTEEN years old; he must be a Protestant, able to devote five hours per day to tuition; age preferred between twenty and thirty years. Address TUTOR, Box No. 3,784 Post Office, giving particulars, as to compensation expected, reference, where educated, nativity, &c.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
ja16-1aw6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Brucrton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY, Executrix, &c.
n14-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.
LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
ja16-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.
RUFUS B. COWING,
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
H. R. DEMILT,
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874. WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874. JEMIMA PAYNE,
mb27-1aw6mF* Executrix.

FURNITURE.

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DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
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BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000 WANTED, IN SUMS OF $1,000 or more, to increase the capital of a company already organized and in successful operation, (no liability,) for the manufacture of machines sold for cash in advance of production and secured by letters patent in this country and Europe; ten per cent. per annum will be guaranteed; profits from twenty to thirty per cent.; best City references given. Address Post-office Box No. 4,517, New-York City, with name and address.

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CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GLADIATOR—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. W. E. Sheridan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—FRENCH SPY—Varieties.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN by Prof. Herrmann.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

TAMMANY HALL—BILLIARD MATCH between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—PEDESTRIANISM by Edward Payson Weston.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—ANTIQUITIES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Legislature of Arkansas having obtained a quorum, yesterday recognized Mr. BAXTER as Governor by requesting and receiving a message from him. In this message the Governor gives an account of the recent troubles, and recommends the calling of a constitutional convention. He refers to the Legislature the question, Who is Governor? having probably no doubt as to the answer. The Legislature passed a series of resolutions requesting the President to put it in possession of the Legislative Hall and of the Government property, and to accord it protection. These resolutions have reached Washington, and will, it is reported, be acted upon to-day. The action which is expected is not likely to suit Messrs. CLAYTON and DORSEY, Senators from Arkansas, who are the "next friends" of Mr. BROOKS, and have been active champions of his cause.

There is some gratification in the discovery that Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, is a "true blue Democrat," for there has been some doubt as to what constituted the genuine article. It is now determined on the authority of the "organ" of the party that to be "true blue" it is necessary to have violently opposed the Government in its efforts to put down rebellion, and to profess the most extreme dogmas of State rights, which, put in practice, would instantly subvert our whole governmental system. All the noise Mr. EATON has ever made in the world has been in this way. He is, in fact, rewarded and applauded by the Democracy for having been during the war a bitter opponent of the Government of his country, and for being always a practical secessionist in his political faith. By Republican journals he is commended for holding "convictions" which he "is not afraid to maintain *against the passions of the hour*"—the desire to preserve the Union being manifestly the "passion of the hour" referred to. Decidedly the "new era" has opened, and shortly it will be as much as a man's reputation is worth to have it said of him that he was a "Union man" during the rebellion.

Another startling case of lawlessness is reported in Missouri, in a daring mail robbery near Springfield. The thieves being pursued and attacked proved, as usual, to be more than a match for their assailants, and, after killing two of them, escaped, themselves unhurt. The frequency and impunity with which these outrages occur in Missouri are proving highly injurious to the State, and the authorities should make more vigorous efforts than they have yet made to put down the brigands. Immigrants are not likely to be attracted to a locality where life and property are at the mercy of prowling bands of marauders, and unless order is soon restored, the State will find that a great blunder has been committed in permitting the law to be defied.

The necessity for a strict enforcement of the building laws in this City, and for the utmost vigilance upon the part of the Inspectors of Buildings, was shown yesterday in the case of a dangerous structure in Broadway. Had it not been for the precautions which were promptly taken, there is reason to believe the immense building would have fallen, and we should have been called upon to record a terrible loss of life. The Inspector has ordered the building to be taken down, but it would be interesting to know how many ricketty structures of this kind people walk under every day. The art of building does not seem to make any substantial progress.

Our Supervisors do not take kindly to the reform contemplated by the new Consolidation act. By consenting to the presence of Recorder HACKETT as a member of the board, yesterday, they practically took his view that the law does not repeal that of 1870, under which the old Board of Supervisors was organized. The constitutionality of the Consolidation act has also been questioned in several quarters, and there should be a judicial construction of the act as early as possible, in order to put an end to these disputes and avoid complications which might have injurious results. A case can easily be made up for the courts, and the Aldermen, who as Supervisors are so greatly concerned about the matter, can best serve the public interests, if not their own, by leaving it to a competent tribunal to determine whether they are right or wrong.

If the expert employed by the District of Columbia Investigating Committee, who testified yesterday, made no mistakes in his measurements or his calculations the Board of Public Works will have some difficulty in explaining the facts which he presents. In many instances it was declared that the United States Government had been overcharged for the work done, and some outrageous cases of this kind were mentioned. These disclosures certainly justify the most thorough investigation of all the operations of the Board of Public Works. If the management of the improvements in Washington has been honest and economical, it is high time that the fact was proven.

A FIELD-DAY FOR THE INFLATIONISTS.

Yesterday the inflationists took the Currency bill out of the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate, changed its character completely, and passed it. Looking at the result, we are unable to conceive what assurances the Finance Committee could have had that the concessions which they made in their measure would satisfy the inflationists. That the committee expected to satisfy them is certain. They would hardly have given their approval to a bill embodying so many doubtful features if they had not entertained that expectation. Either the committee acted on very insufficient information, or else they received assurances from the inflationists of which those gentlemen have since repented. So far from the concessions in the bill—which, as we have already pointed out, went to the extreme limit of prudence—securing the co-operation of any of the inflationists, it has been fought obstinately from the moment of its introduction. Finally it has been changed to suit its opponents, and passed over the votes of those who introduced it and at first favored it.

One of the concessions to the inflationists was that provision of the bill which allowed the national banks to issue $2 of their notes for every $1 of greenbacks withdrawn. This was a very substantial concession. It was all that could possibly have been yielded with any regard to the safety of the public credit, the stability of business, and the immediate interests of the Government. But great as was the concession, the inflationists have seized as much more. They amended the bill before its passage so that the national banks can issue *four* dollars for every one dollar of legal tenders withdrawn. This simply destroys the efficacy of the bill, as far as it had any, to bring about a resumption of specie payments. It is a mere "catch," without any value in effecting a serious reduction of the legal-tender currency.

Nor did this emasculation satisfy the inflationists. The bill contained a provision that the holders of United States notes might exchange them for a five per cent. bond after Jan. 1, 1877. On motion of Mr WRIGHT, of Iowa, it was voted to fix the interest on the bonds at four and a half per cent., and to postpone the date at which notes may be exchanged to July 1, 1878—a year and a half after the time proposed by the committee. The postponement, it seems to us, was idle. There is very little prospect of the exchange being made at all if Congress persists in its present reckless course.

The inflationists did not stop even here. The original bill provided that the Secretary of the Treasury *may* reissue the greenbacks exchanged for bonds under the provision last mentioned. It was voted to change the "may" for "*shall*." Even the remote possibility offered by the committee's bill, that the Government notes should be paid at some indefinite time and under very uncertain conditions, was intolerable to the inflation members.

It is evident that the majority in the Senate have not learned much wisdom from the experience of the past month. They are unmindful, apparently, of the strong public sentiment which sustains the President's veto of the previous bill. They pay no attention to the conditions which, from the President's message, it is plain must be satisfied in order to enable him to approve any measure passed by Congress. They are, to judge by their acts, indifferent as to the real interests of the country, and heedless whether they accomplish any legislation on this most important subject; they appear to be pursuing some political will-o'-the-wisp, which they imagine will conduct them to popularity and power, but which, in reality, will ultimately bring them to confusion. It is a great pity that in the meantime they have it in their power to do considerable injury to the business of the whole country.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

During the progress of the Tichborne trial, newspaper expressions of opinion as to its merits were strongly deprecated, and in many instances severely punished, by the court. Several leading journals were heavily fined for committing such indiscretions. With our ideas upon the freedom of the press, such a power could scarcely be granted to any court here. It will be remembered what universal indignation greeted the attempt to pass such a law some years ago in the interest and for the protection of the Ring Judges. There is this to be considered, however, in regard to the question, that whereas criticism of the personal character or the official integrity of the Judge should in a free country be free and untrammeled, neither liberty nor justice requires an equal privilege in canvassing the merits or prejudging the proper disposition of a case, *pendente lite*. So much of the usefulness of trial by jury depends on its entire impartiality and freedom from prejudice, and clearness of judgment is so difficult to secure, that the severity of the English law in suppressing extra forensic comment on the merits of a case in process of adjudication may be understood, if it cannot always be defended.

The greater degree of freedom accorded to our own press, under such circumstances, imposes upon it a greater degree of responsibility, which we are glad to see is in the main acknowledged and fulfilled. When a case has gone into court, it is withdrawn for the time being from the arena of public opinion, and submitted to the separate scrutiny of a tribunal which public opinion has set up and maintains, whose results it has promised to accept as final, and whose decisions it should await in silence. When the case is decided, it emerges again into the forum of general discussion and—because Judges and juries are only human, and so liable to err—becomes again fit subject for open criticism. This rule seems so plain to the commonest apprehensions, so essential to the interests of justice and of society, that it should, one would think, need no enforcement. Yet it is at times, we regret to say, violated by journals that ought to know better. The *World* of Thursday, for example, committed a notable impropriety in this direction. In a leading editorial article, it commented upon a somewhat celebrated divorce case now at issue in the Supreme Court, the difficulty and delicacy of which may be estimated from the fact that it has been three times tried without the courts being able to arrive at a decision. The testimony for even one side is not yet half in, and if there be any virtue in our judicial system at all, it is utterly impossible for any man to form a just opinion upon its results. Yet the *World* prejudges this doubtful case in an article which no juryman could read without being biased, and which tends to neutralize and render nugatory every object for which our judicial system was framed.

As we have said, this error is one which is not often committed by leading journals, and which we should be rejoiced to see become still less frequent. Its impropriety is sufficiently indicated by the fact that to admit the practice generally would be to render trial by jury the most useless and ridiculous of formalities. In a case like the one we speak of, its injustice is heightened by the fact that not even the judicial decision always reveals the true rights of the parties, or renders substantial and practical justice. Testimony which would be conclusive to the public mind is often, as every lawyer knows, ruled out of court by the operation of inflexible laws of evidence, and the party who has the worst cause, but the widest tether, wins. When this happens, it is not easy to estimate the amount of suffering caused to one who, in addition to the mortification of losing a righteous cause, is held up to universal reprobation. If writers for the press realized more keenly their responsibilities, and the wide-reaching effect of an idle word, fewer idle words might be written, and more cases left to be decided by the prescribed processes of the law.

POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENT.

An administration of the Post Office in such a manner that it may be relied upon for certainty and prompt dispatch is so important to all classes of the community, that the public will be glad to learn that the consideration which THE TIMES has heretofore given to this subject is bearing good fruit, abroad as well as at home. A former article in THE TIMES, setting forth some of the irregularities in the making up of the mails received from foreign countries, has been made the occasion of an official inquiry by the German Post Office, the result of which promises to be such a change in the details of that business on the German side as cannot but prove highly beneficial to all those who are in correspondence with any part of that great and growing Empire, our relations with which are becoming closer and closer every day. This step is characteristic at once of the liberality and the thorough discipline which mark the administration of German public affairs. No petty jealousy was permitted to interfere with a prompt endeavor toward improvement; the censure of a journal of position was held to be sufficient occasion for official intervention, the results of which will be to the benefit of the people of both countries.

Of our own Post Office administration, so far, at least, as regards New-York, we are able to speak with continued approval. Much still remains to be done; but the progress during the past year toward perfect organization and efficient administration has been very great. It is not too much to say that in promptness and certainty—the two great points—the increase has been, at the very least, fourfold. Within the City we are rapidly approaching the efficiency of the metropolitan service in London, which has gained the reputation of being the best in the world. A year and a half ago, there was reason in the complaint sometimes made that it took longer to get a reply to a letter sent from one part of the City to another than to a letter sent to Albany, or even to Washington. Now letters may be exchanged between different parts of the City once, or even twice, within the business day. A letter posted up town at 2 P. M., addressed to Newark, has brought an answer up town before 10 A. M. the next day. This is quick work. There are accidents yet to be provided against, delays to be diminished, details to be elaborated; but our present Post Office administration has reason to congratulate itself on what it has done, and to be encouraged in its efforts for further improvement.

The subdivision of the Post Office work, by the establishment of the various stations, was a great step in advance; and to the recent reorganization of the force in those stations, we owe much of the improvement which has recently taken place. Of the work done at these stations the public has but a vague, and we are sure a very inadequate, notion. The most important of them are Stations A and D. As an example let us take the latter, which is the most heavily weighted of all. During the first quarter of the present year, ending on the 31st of March, the number of mail letters delivered from that station, by carriers, was 973,211—for the work is so systematic, and the records so exact, that we can be particular to a letter. The number of City letters delivered thence, by carriers, during the same period, was 797,338. Of mail postal cards, there were 44,501; while City postal cards reached the large aggregate of 215,502. There were 231,954 newspapers delivered; and of packages of various kinds returned to the Post Office, because of incorrect or insufficient address, there were 17,684. Of registered letters there were 7,342 delivered. This is the classification and the distribution of the incomings at Station D. The numbers of the outgoing matter are much larger. Of mail letters deposited at this station there were 1,808,730; of City letters, 1,299,814; of postal cards, 233,412, and of newspapers, 1,208,171. The total of these numbers shows that during the first quarter of the present year the aggregate of packages of all kinds, handled at this station, reached the very large figure of six millions eight hundred and forty thousand and eight, which gives an average of a little more than seventy-six thousand daily. Any person at all familiar with the working details of business, will appreciate the enormous labor which this lays upon the managers of such a department, and the system and the vigilance which it demands for its efficient and trustworthy discharge. It should be remembered, for convenience sake, as well as on other considerations, that letters deposited in these stations, or in the boxes which are tributary to them, do not go through the principal Post Office, unless they are addressed below Canal street. By this arrangement much time is saved.

And the "money-order" business of these stations is not trifling. During the period mentioned above, there were issued at Station D domestic money orders to the amount of $31,261 74; of money orders on British offices, the amount was $3,308 23; and of those on German offices, $1,758 75. Of domestic orders paid, the amount was $39,416 74; of British orders paid, $2,199 06; of German, $4,194 98; the aggregate of money paid and issued being $82,139 57. It will be observed that the drafts upon New-York by the rest of the country in money orders, do not exceed in a very large proportion the payments made here. But the difference between the amount of money sent to British offices, and that sent to German offices, is large and interesting. The cause of the excess is doubtless the money sent by Irish immigrants to their families at home; the result of that strong family affection in the Celtic nature which ought to atone for a multitude of sins. We hope ere long to present to our readers a further interesting array of facts, in proof of the continued improvement in this most important department of the public service, the experience of which in the City of New-York is so strikingly in favor of the civil service regulations.

MATRIMONIAL CLUBS.

Clubs are usually supposed to retard, rather than advance, marriage. They supply young men with amusements which keep them out of the society of young ladies, and they furnish married men with so many excuses for remaining out at night as to entitle them to be put under strict legal surveillance as soon as women can enforce their convictions by their votes. It would, therefore, seem to be a peculiarly happy inspiration which induced a number of young men in Liverpool, England, to associate themselves in a club for the promotion of matrimony. We say "seem," because a solitary instance which has come to light in the Divorce Court of the results of matrimonial selection on the club principle does not warrant entire confidence in the plan. The constitution and by-laws of the Matrimonial Club were not read in court. The only indication given of its mode of working is conveyed in the statement that it was intended to obtain wives with fortunes for its members. If we may judge from the member who has lately attained an unenviable notoriety, the club was composed of young men who had no fortunes of their own, but who had no misgivings about their ability to attract the heiress of the period. In what way the club net was spread for the golden fish of which they were in quest can only be vaguely conjectured. Perhaps they paid fees to needy fashionable people for introductions into the desired circles; perhaps they lent out a set or two of club diamonds to enable aspiring clerks to cut a figure beyond their means; perhaps they even furnished suitors likely to be successful with advances to buy costly presents withal, subject to repayment after the close of the honeymoon.

Whatever were the functions of the club, to obtain perfectly accurate and exhaustive information regarding marriageable ladies with fortunes, or to assist in making tight legal "settlements" for the impecunious suitor, does not appear to have been among them. Such, at least, was the experience of one WATSON, a ship-broker's clerk and member of the Matrimonial Club, who, some years ago, wooed and won the daughter of a deceased Liverpool merchant, possessing £400 a year in her own right, with expectations of succeeding to more. A few days after marriage, WATSON found that his wife's fortune was settled on herself, and that he could not touch or interfere with it. Greatly disgusted thereat, he asked for any papers she might have, and finding among them a certificate for £675 invested in a building society, he had it straightway transferred to himself. After this it frequently struck the noble-minded WATSON that £400 a year was a very paltry sum, and that could he only have a few thousands all to himself, he could distinguish himself in business. Having failed to obtain this, he applied himself to the cultivation of matrimonial brutality. He took to drinking, and to the habitual use of violent language; he took to keeping bad company of both sexes; then he proceeded to answer his wife's protests against this sort of thing by such cheerful pranks as tearing skin from her arm, biting her in the neck, grinding her beads into powder, and biting a piece out of a glass. One night he came in the worse for liquor, and, swallowing three bottles of champagne, fell back dead drunk, condemning his wife to the delightful vigil of watching him all night. Three to five years' endurance of this kind of life naturally wearied out his wife's patience, and, after a narrow escape from being murdered with a carving-knife during one of her husband's drunken fits, she finally left him.

After this event, the ex-member of the Liverpool Matrimonial Club departed for New-Orleans, taking with him a child who formed the sole living issue of this ill-starred union. He was undefended in the suit brought by his wife for a judicial separation, but it is hardly possible that the proverb about the absent being always in the wrong should apply to his case. His wife's testimony was fully corroborated, and the daughters of our Sunny South may safely be recommended to beware of this insinuating person by the name of WATSON, who has lately arrived in their midst. The field for matrimonial clubs for the trapping of heiresses, is, we suspect, less extensive among the society upon which he has bestowed himself than on his native shores. But should he succeed in grafting this institution upon our complex club system, he will at least have a very good chance of catching a lady who will quickly turn the tables upon his little eccentricities of brandishing carving-knives over a prostrate wife, and taking pieces of flesh out of her neck and arms.

A SON OF GENIUS.

Many of our readers are probably acquainted with a very entertaining volume called *Music and Morals*, by Rev. Mr. HAWEIS. This gentleman again makes his appearance as an author in a very interesting biographical essay, published in the *Contemporary Review* for April. His subject is the late EMANUEL DEUTSCH, the gifted author of the article in the *Quarterly Review* which made such a stir in 1867. Mr. DEUTSCH was born in Germany in 1834, and was brought to the notice of Mr.—afterward Sir—ANTONIO PANIZZI, then keeper of the printed books in the British Museum, by the eminent book firm of ASCHER, of Berlin. Mr. DEUTSCH'S services soon proved exceedingly valuable in his new sphere, but it was not until 1867 that his great reputation was made by the article above referred to. The story of him, as told by Mr. HAWEIS, adds one more chapter to the long volume of calamities of authors. DEUTSCH had to struggle against narrow circumstances, and appears to have been one of that class of literary men who are entirely incapable of throwing off that lighter sort of work which takes nothing out of them, while, in homely phrase, it keeps the pot boiling. "He had his own work, the work for which he was specially born into the world to do," and, except his official duties, he seemed able to do no other in literature.

The result of this was, that he was broken down under the pressure of incessant labors. "I found," says Mr. HAWEIS, "that he was in the habit of writing all night. The three famous *Times* articles, for which he was paid £100, were produced under enormous pressure, and the morning often found him still pen in hand after a night spent in sleepless toil. Then he would hastily swallow some breakfast, and appear at the British Museum at the regulation hour. There his midday meal was often neglected or omitted altogether. He was trading madly on an iron frame." The result of such a disregard of natural laws soon made itself evident. In March, 1870, he wrote, "Also I am invalided, and my Esculapius makes a wry face at the very notion of my ever getting out of his clutches again." In the December of the same year, he was attended by Sir HENRY THOMPSON, who was constant in his devotion to him to the last, and of whom, although expressions of gratitude were rare with him, he would say: "I owe Sir HENRY THOMPSON a debt that I can never repay—he has been as tender and good to me and as gentle as a woman." The last three years of this gifted man's life "consisted of nothing but a series of medical and surgical appliances, some of inconceivable horror, and a succession of protracted bodily agonies, disappointments, and bitter humiliations which those who witnessed can never remember without tears." Mr. HAWEIS at length induced him to remove from the lodgings he was occupying to his house, where for months he and Mrs. HAWEIS attended him with untiring devotion, almost down to the time of his death, which occurred in January, last year, in Egypt. The object of his life was but very partially accomplished. The immense success of his "Talmud" article oppressed and saddened him. It had been thrown off as a mere foretaste of the general character of that special work which he believed would some day culminate in an important contribution to the literature of the world, and would have been the preface to that work. He was oppressed at having awakened so soon expectations that it would take him years of health and labor to realize.

Mr. HAWEIS more than hints at jealousy and harsh conduct on the part of the British Museum authorities toward their gifted employe, and would have us think that they kept a watch on his movements. We cannot but hope that Mr. HAWEIS is mistaken in these surmises, although it is quite certain that poor DEUTSCH was treated with great want of consideration—as harshly as an inferior clerk would be in the store of a grinding employer. His biographer says, "In one of his lucid moments he said to my wife, 'Do you know, mother, there is a frightful curse—a nameless curse—laid on the man who touches or divulges secret sanctities in the Talmud, and I, the first man for hundreds of years who could read the secrets, have done it, and the curse is come upon me.'"

It is a very melancholy history. All the more melancholy from the reflection that want of money was really, more than anything else, at the root of the evil. DEUTSCH belonged to a class of men whom it is almost impossible to help until help is too late. The only system by which it seems possible that such men as he could be assisted, would be by a fund at the disposal of a committee of gentlemen highly discriminating in literature and art, who should in extraordinary cases deal out liberal assistance until the object of it could help himself. To a man of DEUTSCH'S sensitive temperament, the acceptance of private charity would have been almost impossible, but aid from an institution specially endowed for the specific purpose of helping genius on its rugged path, should be regarded by the recipient as no more derogatory than the acceptance of a fellowship at Oxford and Cambridge. It is sad, indeed, to think that the great work of the author of that wonderful article, which sent the *Quarterly* through half a dozen editions, should have suffered many a pang from the want of a little money on which he might have lived, while he pursued studies in whose result the wide world was interested.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Miss Clara Morris' rentrée at the Union Square theatre last evening attracted a very large audience. The lady acted in Miss Heron's version of "La Dame aux Camélias," and the impression produced by her in a rôle she had not previously assumed was most gratifying. Her performance certainly possesses great excellences. Few artists now before the public are able to establish so quick a sympathy between her hearers and herself as Miss Morris, and once this intercourse established, the exceeding charm and eloquence of occasional passages in which the mobility of the artist's countenance and the pathos of her tones are in play, carry an assemblage along with so firm a grasp that defects of detail go unperceived. We are not called upon here to review what, in our opinion, are Miss Morris' merits and deficiencies. We are the better satisfied that such a task is not set us at present, because we think she has appeared to more advantage in other plays. If we permitted ourselves to remember that *Camille*,—who, it seems, only exists in America by the courtesy of Miss Matilda Heron,—was, after all, a thorough *lorette*, the duty imposed upon us would be still less agreeable, for Miss Morris' personation of the Marguerite Duplessis of the drama lacks distinctiveness, and would stand quite as well for a maiden of unquestioned purity as for a sinner purified through love. We do not imagine, however, that people go to see "Camille." They desire to witness, rather, the acting of Miss Morris, and to the spectators who had long looked forward to its enjoyment, last night's representation afforded almost continuous pleasure. In the third, fourth, and fifth acts of the piece, Miss Morris offered an extremely touching picture of Dumas' heroine. *Camille's* interview with *M. Duval*, in act the second, was very pathetic in its simplicity, and her parting scene with *Armand* took on as communicative a sadness as could possibly be imparted to it. In the transactions in the second act, *Camille* is less prominent, but the expressiveness of the actress' face when publicly insulted by *Armand* added largely to the force of the "situation" itself, and the lady was summoned before the curtain several times amid loud applause. In the fifth act Miss Morris wisely avoided yielding to a tendency to realism, too frequently indulged by actresses in "Camille," and the incidents of the death-chamber, sufficiently painful if only suggested, were sorrowful, and not horrible. The rendering of "Camille" was creditable in a general sense. Mr. Thorne is surely not the ideal *Armand* in appearance, and his great scene in the third act would not have suffered had it been tinged with a slighter suspicion of latent physical strength, but his earnestness contributed much to its effect. Mr. Parselle personated *Mons. Duval* with the requisite dignity, and all the minor rôles were in competent hands.

THE NEW-JERSEY COLLEGES.

The several colleges and educational institutions in New-Jersey are preparing for their annual Commencement exercises during the latter part of this month or early in June. At Rutgers, New-Brunswick, the Commencement takes place on June 17. The Seniors will pass their final examination on Monday and Tuesday, May 18 and 19, and then leave till the graduation takes place. The class has thirty classical and no scientifics. At the Alumni meeting, on June 16, Judge Larremore, of the New-York Court of Common Pleas, of the Class of '54, will be the orator. The Master's oration will be pronounced by Rev. Wm. H. Lawrence, now a Methodist "dominie" at Old Bridge, N. J., a graduate of 1871, and his class will receive their degrees of Masters of Arts and of Science, and will have a reunion on the Monday preceding. The Mathematical Prize, established ten years ago, by United States Supreme Court Judge Joseph P. Bradley, for the Senior student who shall present the best solutions of certain selected problems, has been awarded to Amos Van Etten, Jr., of Port Jervis, N. Y. The prizes for English composition, natural science, and the classics, (Greek, this year,) are still to be contended for. The Juniors also receive a prize for composition. The college library has been removed into the new rooms of the handsome Kirkpatrick Chapel. It contains about 5,000 volumes, but has room for 20,000, and a vigorous effort is making to increase it and make it equal to that of the Theological Seminary. The subject will probably be brought before the Alumni this year.

Princeton College will hold its Commencement on June 22, with the Junior orators' contest the preceding evening, at which four medals will be awarded. The Philadelphia Society of this institution, the oldest religious organization connected with the college, has been bequeathed $20,000 by Mr. Murray, a graduate of Nassau Hall, who was lost in the Ville du Havre. The selections for the Commencement are not yet announced. The Theological Seminary held its annual exercises a few days since, comprising an address on "Preaching," by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, before the Religious Contribution Society, and a sermon by Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia. Rev. J. O. Murray was elected a Trustee, to succeed Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, and the examinations were more thorough and satisfactory than usual; the address to the graduates, twenty-nine in number, was made by President Cattell, of Lafayette College, at Easton. One of the students will go to South America as a missionary, several in the Home Mission field in the West, and others have already accepted calls to churches. The Alumni elected Rev. Dr. Imbrie, President; Dr. E. P. Rogers, Vice President; Rev. Dr. W. E. Schenck, Secretary, and Rev. Wm. Harris, Treasurer. The necrological list shows thirty-four deaths. The building, chapel, lecture-rooms, &c., are being much improved.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Some information of interest and value to intending visitors to the Yosemite Valley is given by the San Francisco *Bulletin*. That journal says: "Two new wagon roads are now being rapidly built into the Yosemite Valley. One of them begins at the present end of the road, via Coulterville and Chinese Camp, at Gentry's Station. The road ending at Gentry's overhangs the valley, and is only three miles distant from it by the horse-trail. By the new wagon road it will be about six miles. The other road leaves the Coulterville road to Gentry's at Hazel Green, about twenty miles this side of Gentry's. It winds down the sides of the cañon leading to the Merced River until it reaches the river itself. It follows it up to the valley, through the vast gorge or cañon of the Merced, and beside the magnificent, foaming cascades of the river all the way. It can be used all the year without difficulty, even in the most severe Winters. Both the roads named will be completed by the middle of June. Seventy-five men are at work on one of them, and forty on the other. Heavy tolls are to be charged on both roads. The agony of horseback-riding to timid persons and to ladies who have never before been in the saddle will this season, therefore, come to an end. A new trail has been completed to the foot of the upper Yosemite Fall, which is the highest, and, in many respects, the most beautiful waterfall in the valley. When the wind sways the fall from one side to the other it is possible and safe to dart into a depression behind it and have a full and magnificent view of its watery threads, arrows, and texture, with all the hues of the rainbow bending, swaying, and ascending and playing through the white water. The beauty of such a view is indescribable. By far the best time to visit the valley is from about the 15th of April to the 15th of June. The water in the falls is highest then, and the great drawbacks (or rather actual suffering) caused by heat and dust are absent. All of the routes heretofore traveled will be opened this year, and will have stage conveniences on them."

THE SCHOOLS OF BOSTON.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The impression is quite general that the public schools of Boston have deteriorated; are living upon a past repute; are not what they boast of being, and do not stand upon the high level or come up to the high standing they ought to reach. This impression has truth enough in it to warrant thorough investigation and thorough reform, if the judgment of such who know best about the state and standing of these essential institutions is to be trusted. The evil is mainly traceable to the miscellaneous and cumbersome body nominally taking charge of them; nominally, because in the nature of things they cannot, as a whole, fulfill their assigned office understandingly and with the needed devotion. An unwieldy board, chosen, so extensively, by careless voting, amid partisan or reckless political action, with reference to other considerations than a single eye to fitting qualifications, liable to the blunders of ignorance, the biases of prejudice, petty ambitions and favoritism, is not plainly the kind of executive agency the interests intrusted to that organization require.'

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—About 100 members of the Indiana Editorial Association left here this morning on an excursion for Washington, Baltimore, New-York, and other points South and East

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY.

EVIDENCE OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S EXPERT ENGINEER—OVERCHARGES IN MEASURING AND HAULING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The engineer employed by the committee to remeasure work done by the Board of Public Works, for which the Government was charged, was before the District Investigation Committee to-day, and submitted the results of his remeasurements. He has made measurements, not of all work done for the Government, but of some portions of it as samples of the whole. The result shows very important discrepancies, which need thorough explanation, if any explanation can be given. The measurements of the board engineers and Mr. Samo, who measured the work for the Government, where it appears on the surface, such as carriage-ways, curbing, flagging, and foot-walks, are found to be generally accurate; but in the matter of grading, especially, there are discrepancies amounting to many thousands of dollars, the Government being charged more than it ought to have paid, and more than the work cost the board. The measurements would seem to indicate a great degree of carelessness on the part of the board engineers in their measurements of grading, resulting in many cases from the neglect to preserve proper records of the topography of the city before the work was done. Mr. Samo and Mr. Barney will be recalled, and will have an opportunity to answer fully in regard to the differences between their measurements and Mr. Blickensdorfer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The most damaging testimony, in connection with the District of Columbia investigation, was elicited to-day by the examination of Blickensdorfer, the expert engineer employed by the committee to make measurements around Government property. The witness testified that he had followed his profession for thirty years, and had been President and Engineer of the Board of Public Works for the State of Ohio. He had also served the Government as an engineer at West Point and on the Pacific Railroad. Witness had measured all the circles, and in each instance had found that the Government had been overcharged. According to his measurement, the work should have cost $74,789 97; whereas, according to Col. Samo's measurement, the Government has paid $73,540 15. On Scott square the Government has been overcharged $2,000, giving Samo the benefit of his own estimate of grading. On Rawlins square witness measured it to cost $22,210 31. It was charged against the Government at $22,363 90, after allowing Samo, on error admitted to have been made by him, of upward of $14,000, which does not appear in Gov. Shepherd's answer, but which Col. Samo alleges has been credited to the Government and covered into the Treasury. The greatest overcharges were in grading. Witness measured New-Hampshire avenue, and ascertained that it should have cost $109,233, but is charged in the Governor's answer at $149,484, making an excess of charge against the United States of $40,251. He found that contractors, in several instances, had been overpaid. On New-Hampshire avenue they have been paid for work in excess of what has been done. Hulsey, a contractor, was overpaid $1,000. Murray was overpaid $528 31.

The next point witness measured was Virginia avenue; had complete notes of the entire avenue, cross sections, and profiles. The grading, including the reservations at Twenty-fifth and G streets, is 102,657 yards. There was allowed the contractor 103,000 yards. The Government was charged 104,000 yards at forty cents, and haul at thirty-six cents. The correct charge to the United States Government should be $41,909 33. The overcharge is $10,784.

On G street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, witness found the grading 12,402 yards. The contractor was allowed 16,239 yards. The Government was charged 33,109 yards. The Government was overcharged 21,407 yards, or in dollars $12,550 91. The Government is also overcharged on a sewer on the work. It is charged for over 3,000 feet and there are only some 700 feet on the work, making the total overcharge $17,683 53. Witness explained that the difference in overpayment was made by paying the contractors twice for the work at the intersection of the reservation at Twenty-sixth and G streets. The Government also paid twice for the work on Maryland avenue, east. Witness found the grading to be 221,268 yards, while the amount charged the Government was for over 257,000 yards. The contractors were allowed $91,165 31, and the Government was charged and paid $93,830 23 as its proportion, and more than the entire work cost, as shown by payments to contractors. The Government should have paid $62,909 77. The overcharge paid amounts to $29,920 46. Witness said the grading around the Patent and Post Offices, according to the vouchers of the board, cost the United States $2 06 per cubic yard for the earth removed.

On Second street, between Pennsylvania avenue and H street, north-west, witness made measurements. He had no notes. He used the marks on the sides of the buildings as landmarks. He found the grading to be 9,106 yards. There was allowed the contractor over 23,000 yards, he being overpaid $6,852 15. Witness stated that he had looked at work, but had not brought it to a final conclusion, because he could not get data. With regard to Second street, between Indiana avenue and H street, its contractor is allowed [illegible] yards. The entire length and breadth of the [illegible] charged would have to be excavated three feet [illegible] several inches along its entire length, to make [illegible] charge, and it does not bear evidence of hav[illegible] made. Witness said, in the work measured [illegible] im he saw no evidence of rock excavation, w[illegible] charged the Government where it is alleged to [illegible] been made at $1 per yard. The Government is charged for the grading and hauling. The Government is charged usually larger by ten cents on excavation and about five cents in the hauling than is paid the contractor. On G street the Government is charged twenty-one cents more for the hauling than was paid the contractor. On Maryland avenue the haul paid the contractor varies from one and one-half cents to twenty-one cents. Three-fourths of the charge is at nine cents. The Government is charged the whole at fifteen cents. In making his measurement witness used the profiles and notes furnished by the Board of Public Works, and in approximating the cost used the rates established by the board as paid to contractors.

After recess, at 3:15 P. M., Mr. Blickensdorfer was recalled. He said he had examined the accounts and vouchers in the office of the Bard of Public Works, and found a loose system of keeping the accounts regarding measurements. When he first found his results on New-Hampshire avenue he asked Mr. Samo if he could explain the difference. He answered that he supposed his notes would explain, which he furnished; then went with Samo on the ground and pointed out the discrepancies. He answered that he had to include some old work done before the Board of Public Works came in. Also called on Gen. Babcock, and gave him an opportunity to explain, giving him the results he had obtained. This he did at the instance of the committee. The engineering of the work done in this city has been very loose, and without due care, and that the way the work was done, particularly the grading, it is next to impossible to arrive at accurate results.

Col. Magruder was recalled to explain why he had diverted bonds appropriated for a specific purpose in payment of work foreign to the appropriation. His explanation was that the provisions of the law had never been pointed out to him.

No witnesses were examined with reference to the safe burglary.

THE RETURN OF THE BIRDS.

A writer in the Hartford *Times* discourses pleasantly of the early Spring birds thus: "Those who have watched the times and seasons of our migrating birds have found occasion to feel richly rewarded for such cheap but wholesome interest in the simple things of nature, by learning many curious matters in the ways of these welcome songsters. There is the bobolink, and the Baltimore oriole—both of them sociable and merry fellows, both gaily colored, both full of melody, and both extremely punctual in their coming. Like most of our migrating birds, they seem to come—and also, at their own good time, to go—in the night. And it is curious to see how punctual they are—the oriole more especially. From the best obtainable data our settled warm Spring weather is not quite so early as it was during the last, and even in the early part of this century; we seem to be a week to a fortnight later on the average. But we believe it is a fact that for the last twenty-five or thirty years, and perhaps for a much longer time, the arrival of these birds has never in more than two instances varied more than about two days from a fixed time. Both come very nearly together; but we believe the oriole (though not the earliest) is the most punctual, of the two, to his own time. He is usually first heard hereabouts, from the 7th to the 9th of May, and oftenest on the last-named day. He may be expected, as a general thing, on the 9th. It is rare indeed that his arrival is later than that day, though sometimes a long and cold north-east rain-storm will keep him back a day or two. This year, owing to the singularly cold and backward character of the season, his arrival was looked for with some interest. It seems he was bound to fulfill his engagement; no postponement on account of the weather. The punctual songster was on hand. On the long breeze that came streaming up from the South, during the hot weather of Saturday and Sunday, he came. And with him came his merry friend the gushing bobolink. Both of them were heard and welcomed on Sunday morning, and perhaps they were by some persons heard also on Saturday."

THE CURRENCY.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S BILL PASSED.

RESTRICTIONS AND PROVISIONS LOOKING TO REDEMPTION STRICKEN OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate passed the Finance bill this afternoon, after agreeing to two or three amendments which Mr. Sherman characterized as breaking down all restrictions and all provisions looking to a resumption of specie payments at any future day whatever. In the first place the amendment pending at adjournment last night to change the fifty per cent. greenback retirement provision to twenty-five per cent. was adopted by eight majority. This particular feature of the bill was not strenuously contested by some of the hard-money men who were willing to accede to the wishes of the inflationists on this point, supposing it to be the extent of the concessions in that direction. A further very important amendment was moved by Mr. Wright, changing the interest on the bond by which greenbacks are to redeemed from five to four and one-half per cent. There was a spirited, though not very extended, discussion on this motion, and after the amendment was carried Mr. Conkling made a vigorous attempt to substitute for the bill a provision for the redistribution of the excessive bank-note circulation in the East. This failed at first by two votes only, and afterward by a large majority. After the amendment changing the character of the bonds provided for was adopted, Mr. Sherman said he could not longer support the bill. The comparative value of a four and one-half and a five per cent. bond was discussed, and Mr. Allison claimed that the four and one-half per cent. bond would certainly be at par in gold by the time provided in the bill for its issue. Mr. Sherman contended that such a bond could not be expected to be worth more than about 90 cents in gold, and the effect of exchanging such bonds for greenbacks would permanently depreciate the latter even below their present value. The bill, as passed, was regarded by all the opponents of inflation as worse, in many respects, than the bill which the President vetoed, and they are all confident that it cannot meet his approval. Mr. Thurman said, in debate, that he supposed no man in the Senate believed the bill could become a law. Mr. Morton urged the inflationists to vote against the substitute offered by Mr. Conkling on the ground that it would be, as he expressed it, a "total abandonment" of an increase in the currency. It was clear from the debate that the inflationists have not given up their purpose of permitting nothing to become a law on the subject of finance that does not concede a substantial increase in the volume of irredeemable paper money to be left afloat. So far as the Senate is concerned, all the efforts at compromise have resulted simply in securing the avoidance of acrimonious debate. The bill now goes to the House. The practical men in that body will endeavor to have such amendments made as will make the bill conform to the views expressed in the President's Message, or it will be sent to a conference committee which will canvass the whole subject and fix up the bill into a compromise form, in one more attempt to secure the enactment of a finance measure. It begins to look more and more as though the predictions of some shrewd man two weeks ago would be verified, that all financial bills would fail, except a bill to redistribute the national bank circulation. It is not generally believed by the hard-money men that the bill as passed would result in any very serious inflation, but they object to it on the ground that, under its operation, the day of specie payments would be indefinitely if not permanently postponed.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the text of the bill as passed by the Senate:

Be it enacted, &c., That the act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank Act of 1864.

SECTION 2. That section 31 of the National Bank act of 1864 be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided in the said section, and such national banking associations now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits.

SEC. 3. That sections 31 and 32 of the said act be amended by requiring that each of the said associations shall, within ninety days after the passage of this act, and thereafter, keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults, at the place where its operations of discount and deposits are carried on; and all the provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That section 22 of the said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said acts, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the proviso in the first section of the act approved July 12, 1870, entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," prohibiting to banks thereafter organized a circulation of over $500,000, and the proviso in the third section of said act, limiting the circulation of banks authorized to issue notes redeemable in gold coin to $1,000,000, and section 6 of said act, relating to the distribution of $25,000,000 of circulating notes, be, and the same are hereby repealed; that every association hereafter organized shall be subject to, and be governed by, the rules, restrictions, and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges, and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter, and repeal provided by the National Bank act of 1864.

SEC. 5. That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such organization or association shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Controller of the Currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasury of the United States for redemption as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by whom they were issued, but if such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency, and destroyed, and replaced as now provided by law, provided that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the cost of assorting said notes, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer.

SEC. 6. That any association organized under the act of which this is an amendment desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the act of 1864, and the outstanding notes of said association to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States and destroyed as now provided by law; provided that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $30,000.

SEC. 7. The Controller of the Currency shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter number of the association to be printed upon the national bank notes which may hereafter be issued by him.

SEC. 8. That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000. And within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of $1,000,000 shall from time to time be issued to national banking associations, under this act, in excess of the highest outstanding volume thereof at any time, prior to such issue, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to twenty-five per centum. of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of $382,000,000 fixed by this section, and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be $300,000,000; and for that purpose he is authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of the bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in this act for United States notes to be then retired and canceled.

SEC. 9. That on and after the 1st day of July, 1878, any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, may present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or the office of the Assistant Treasurer at the City of New-York, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in exchange for said notes, deliver to such holder an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, of denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue the United States notes as received, or, if they are canceled, he shall issue notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt at par in coin, or to meet the current payments for the public service. And the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. And the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in lieu of such bonds, may redeem said notes in the gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

LAW COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

The annual Commencement of the Law Department of the University of the City of New-York, at Association Hall, last evening, was an enjoyable affair, and one that reflected credit upon both the Law Professors and pupils of that department. Chancellor Howard Crosby presided, and awarded the prizes and diplomas, of which latter some twenty in all were presented. On the stage and grouped around the reverend Chancellor were Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, Hon. Smith E. Lane, William R. Martin, P. P. Goode, Prof. Coakley, John Taylor Johnston, A. J. Vanderpoel, Augustin F. Smith, John E. Parsons, Dr. John H. Ripley, of the University Medical Faculty; Elihu Root, Willard Bartlett, Lemuel E. Gilbert, Prof. David R. Jaques, and Judge Wm. E. Curtis, of the Superior Court. Large delegations of the friends of the graduates were present in the body of the hall, and constituted perhaps one-half of the audience. Grafulla furnished the music. After the overture an address, entitled "A Point in Favor of Codification," by A. B. Cruikshank, was delivered. Next came a reply from the opposite side of the same subject, by C. W. Kimball, A. B., of Harvard University. Both were well delivered, and met with merited applause. The third address, by G. H. Fletcher, A. B., of Dartmouth College, on "Laxity of the Divorce Law," contained a number of good points, and was more than ordinarily appreciated. Music followed, after which Mr. Wm. R. Martin read the report of the Board of Trustees, summarizing the work of the university during the year past, and announcing the names of the graduating class, as follows:

N. Augustus Bell, James Cornelius Bergen, LL. B., Harvard University; Henry Haggerty Bowne, James Poythness Crane, Alfred Byron Cruikshank, George Clark Coffin, A. B., Dartmouth College; John Matthew Coman, Clinton De Witt, George Harley Fletcher, A. B., Dartmouth College; James Finley, Francis Manton Jenks, Charles Warren Kimball, A. B., Harvard; James Brown Kissick, Jacob Moeser, James Thomas Montgomery, Charles Lex Phillips, Walter Rosenbaum, Robt. H. Racey, Theodore Edwin Tomlinson, A. B., New-York University; Henry Thompson, A. B., Hamilton College; George Washington Thatcher, and David Samuel Veich.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by Chauncey B. Ripley to the effect that several candidates had been rejected for want of improper preparation, and further stating that the thanks of the university were due Mr. John Taylor Johnston for the gift of a large law library of his own, and the providing for the university an annual series of the last English and American reports as fast as published. The Committee on Prize Essays followed with a report awarding the prize of $250 for the best essay on "The History of the Law of Evidence" to Mr. A. B. Cruikshank. That of $150 for proficiency in the written examination was adjudged to Mr. Jacob Moeser, and that of $100 for the same in the oral examination to George Clark Coffin. The respective recipients were called up by the Chancellor, and presented with checks for the allotted amounts, that official expressing the earnest hope that they might frequently meet with just such checks in their future careers. Then came one of Strauss' galops, after which the graduating class were called, in different divisions, and presented by the Chancellor with their "sheepskin." The class oration and valedictory was next pronounced by T. E. Tomlinson, the subject being "The Progress of Criminal Jurisprudence." The address to the graduating class by Mr. Wm. R. Martin followed. His effort was an able one, full of illustration, and abounding in anecdotes that could be readily appreciated by the dullest of laymen. The benediction brought the proceedings to a close.

CONVICTION OF TWO INNOCENT MEN.

It will be remembered that some months ago the brig Mattano, lying in mid-stream, was boarded in the night-time by a gang of thieves, who shot and severely wounded Capt. Connaughton, tied and gagged Mrs. Connaughton, and robbed the vessel of over $1,000 worth of property. Two young men, named Wm. Doogan and Richard Carroll, were arrested for the offense and tried and convicted. Subsequent to their conviction, District Attorney Phelps learned that the young men were innocent, and that the crime was committed by Dan Kelly, Larry Griffin, Patsey Conroy, and James Campbell, the masked burglars arrested by Detectives Elder, King, and Field, and who are now in State Prison. Since that time Mr. Phelps has been engaged, in conjunction with Detective Elder and Counselor Oliver, in collecting evidence to be submitted to Gov. Dix. Yesterday afternoon the District Attorney handed Mr. Oliver a package addressed to Gov. Dix, containing a request from the District Attorney for the pardon of Doogan and Carroll, on the ground that they had been wrongfully convicted, and verified copies of evidence supporting the request. Mr. Oliver left for Albany yesterday evening to present the papers to the Governor.

FILLING IN THE SWASH CHANNEL.

Grave complaints are made regarding the filling up of the Swash Channel. This important channel is in the lower bay, between Hoffman Island and the south beach, Staten Island. Every day a number of mud-scows are towed down to make deposits of mud and filth dredged from the New-York slips—each scow depositing from 60 to 100 tons of matter. The channel was formerly nine feet deep at ebb-tide, and navigable for schooners and other small craft, but now has a depth of only five feet at low water, and vessels endeavoring to pass through are frequently grounded. If the scows are allowed to continue these deposits the Swash Channel is likely to soon become impassable. Residents along the south beach propose to make complaint to the Harbor Commissioners, as the shad-fishing there has been spoiled in consequence of the deposits.

FAILURE AT THE STICKING POINT.

A quarrel in a fashionable drinking saloon in San Francisco, late one night last week, escaped a possible fatal result through the faint-heartedness of one of the contestants. The details, as given by the *Alta*, are these: "A number of well-known citizens happened to be present at the time. They stood around the bar, or gathered in knots in various parts of the saloon, discussing lively topics, for about that hour every bar-room topic is lively and warmly debated. A crowd of about half a dozen suddenly became the centre of attraction. One of the parties insulted another and received a prompt response on the nose, which caused blood to flow. Pistols were drawn, but friends interfered. The gentleman insulted promptly put up his, and challenged the other to fight. This individual replied that he would fight only with pistols, as he wanted to kill the other. It happened that the two men had met before. The Irish gentleman served in the Union army in Meagher's brigade, being an officer in Gen. Corcoran's regiment. The other is a Southerner. His challenge was promptly accepted. They armed themselves. The Irishman's pistol was a Sharp's four-shooter; the other's a Colt's five-shooter. A party of about thirty drove away with the duelists to a secluded spot in the sand-hills, where they drew up. The ground was marked, fifteen yards, and the Irishman promptly took his position and awaited the next movement. His antagonist's courage stole away from him at this point, and he refused to fight. The point of honor was settled by branding him as a coward, and the party returned to the city about 4:30 o'clock."

A CURIOUS CHARACTER DEAD.

Connecticut papers record the death at Preston, that State, of an eccentric man named Rix Rude, at the age of eighty years. He had lived in almost total seclusion on a farm that had been in possession of the family since 1682, and the original deed of which, given by Oneco, son of the Indian Chief Uncas, is still preserved, bearing for its signature a rough picture of a turkey, which was Oneco's sign manual. Rude would never sell any hay, and there are several stacks upon the place scores of years old, through some of which trees have sprung up, and in the barn there was a quantity of hay fifty-five years old, which was fresh and excellent, and met with a ready sale at auction. He was a man of remarkable freedom with his money, and lost thousands of dollars by dishonest borrowers, but in paying a debt he was so exact that he once went two miles to get exact change, when only one cent was required to complete the bargain. He left a fortune of about $10,000.

THE GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

Weston's performance attracted over 3,000 visitors to the Rink, yesterday, a fact which speaks well for the deep interest which the great trial of pluck and endurance has created in the public mind. The audience was of the most respectable character, the mercantile and professional community being specially well represented. Among the visitors were Mr. A. B. Cornell and family, Mr. James Thompson and family, Mr. Clarence A. Seward and ladies, Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, Alderman McCafferty, Alderman Billings, and many other well-known citizens. The interest taken in the performance by the fair sex is something remarkable. They watch every movement of the great pedestrian with unflagging interest, and are invariably the first to applaud him when he makes one of his magnificent spurts. At 11:57:2 Wednesday night, having accomplished the 232d mile, he left the track and retired to rest, and in a few minutes was sound asleep. He reappeared on the track at 6:48:30 yesterday morning. The change for the better in his appearance, resulting from the good night's rest he had enjoyed, was manifest to the most casual observer. The marks of exhaustion which were so plainly visible during the closing hours of the previous day's journey had entirely vanished, and he seemed as full of elasticity, vigor, and confidence as when commencing his great undertaking. Before breakfast, of which he partook at 9:50:58, he walked twelve miles. Half an hour was devoted to breakfast. In conversation he stated his intention of walking until 6 o'clock this morning, by which time he hoped to have accomplished 100 miles. Breakfast over he resumed his walk at 10:41:35 The 250th mile, being the half of the entire journey, he completed at 11:59:48. As he passed the judges stand, on the last round of the mile, he was enthusiastically applauded. The following table shows the distance accomplished yesterday, with the time up to midnight:

Time Started. H.	M.	S.	No. of Miles.	Total Distance.	Time Started. H.	M.	S.	No. of Miles.	Total Distance.
6	48	30			2	35	37	30	262
7	10	28	5	237	3	41	52	35	267
9	22	11	10	242	4	47	29	40	272
9	50	58	12	244	5	58	04	45	277
An interval for breakfast.					7	16	30	50	282
10	41	35			8	26	10	55	287
11	48	09	17	249	9	34	35	60	292
12	50	57	22	254	10	00	45	62	294
1	30	28	25	257	11	59	55	68	300

As will be seen from the above, he finished the 300th mile at midnight. He has, therefore, forty-eight hours left in which to walk the remaining 200 miles, so that, if he takes eight hours for rest and refreshment, he can accomplish the great feat by making an average of five miles per hour for the rest of the distance. That he will succeed in doing this seems to be the general impression, though the betting fraternity are of an opposite way of thinking, and are wagering two to one that he will fail.

HINTS TO WESTON.

Dr. William Schmidt, of Philadelphia, publishes a new idea in relation to Weston's attempted feat, which he has found beneficial in his own pedestrian exercises: "To walk or march without fatigue, imitate the three steps of waltzing, counting mentally or humming one, two, three as you step, with the emphasis or motive will power always thrown on step number one, after which numbers two and three follow sympathetically or mechanically without any will or effort of the brain, the action of which is alternated on either side, and required on each side only once during every six steps, after being relieved by the action of the other side during the interval. The alternate and mutually-relieved action of the two sides of the brain relieves and harmonizes also the action of the lungs and heart. Oken, Hodes, and many other European and American philosophers adopted this law of walking or marching for their health exercises, and called it the wings of Mercury."

BASE-BALL.

The champion Red Stockings, of Boston, made their first appearance on the Union Grounds this season yesterday, and played their third championship game with the Mutuals, of this City. The grounds were in splendid condition, but the weather was a little too hot to be comfortable for either the spectators or players. The contest was remarkable for the heavy batting and loose fielding indulged in by both clubs. The home club excelled in the muffing part, though the visitors had several inexcusable errors credited to them. Of the errors made by the Mutuals, Nelson's share will doubtless exceed one-half, Carey, Burdock, and Remsen coming in for the lion's share of the other. Leonard and Beale monopolized nearly all the bad play on the Bostons' side.

Mr. Swandell, of the defunct Resolute Club, having been chosen umpire, play was called at 3:35 P. M., with the Red Stockings at the bat. The game opened in favor of the New-Yorkers, the score at the end of the third inning standing at 6 to 0. This advantage, however, they were unable to retain, as in the fourth inning the Bostons scored four runs, and five in the sixth, and for the first time in the game took the lead, which they increased in the remaining innings of the game, winning easily by a score of 20 to 14. The umpiring was satisfactory to both clubs. The following is the score in full:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Geo. Wright, s.s.	1	1	2	4	Higham, r. f.	0	0	1	0
"Beales," 2d b.	1	0	1	1	Nelson, s. s.	3	1	1	1
White, c.	2	2	3	0	Stark, 1st b.	0	1	13	0
Spaulding, p.	4	4	1	2	Carey, 2d b.	3	3	1	4
McVey, r. f.	3	2	1	0	Hatfield, l. f.	1	1	2	1
Leonard, l. f.	3	2	2	0	Burdock, 3d b.	3	2	3	2
O'Rorke, 1st b.	3	2	10	0	Allison, c.	2	2	3	0
Hall, c. f.	2	2	2	0	Remsen, c. f.	1	1	3	0
Schaffer, 3d b.	1	1	5	1	Matthews, p.	1	1	0	2
Total	20	16	27	8	Total	14	12	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	0	0	0	4	0	5	1	4	6	—20
Mutual	0	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	5	—14

Umpire—Mr. Swandell, of the Resolute Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.
Runs Earned—Boston, 5; Mutual, 3.

JASPER VS. FLYAWAY.

The Jaspers, of Manhattan College, defeated the Flyaways, of this City, at Manhattanville, yesterday, by the following score:

FLYAWAY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	JASPER.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Loughlin, 2d b.	2	3	8	3	Geer, 2d b.	3	2	4	4
Malone, 3d b.	2	2	3	2	Tracy, l. f.	4	2	5	0
McGee, c. f.	1	3	3	0	Monahan, 2d b.	2	1	5	2
Gilligan, r. f.	1	2	2	0	Donlin, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Shandley, 1st b.	1	0	3	0	Carr, c.	1	2	3	3
Shevlin, s. s.	1	0	1	2	Killwan, p.	0	0	3	2
Knowdell, c.	1	3	8	1	Walsh, c. f.	2	0	0	0
Jolly, l. f.	1	1	0	0	Davis, 1st b.	2	2	7	0
Purroy, p.	2	2	0	3	Lane, s. s.	3	1	0	0
Total	12	16	27	11	Total	16	11	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Jasper	4	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	—16
Flyaway	2	1	0	1	0	3	2	3	0	—12

Umpire—Mr. Ryan, of the Rose Hill Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Jasper, 19 times; Flyaway, 10 times.
Runs Earned—Jasper, 1; Flyaway, 5.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Commander C. J. Barclay, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

State Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica; W. H. Robertson, of Westchester, and Daniel Needham, National Bank Examiner, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Commodore Pickering, United States Navy; Curtis Guild, of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*; Ex-State Senator L. L. Lewis, of Buffalo, and A. J. Cassatt, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio; Ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska; Congressman T. C. Platt, of Oswego; Hon. George Brown, of Canada, and Gen. J. A. Potter, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Messrs. H. Rubery and A. Huber and Lim Chingnan, the Chinese Commissioners, who have been investigating the condition and treatment of the coolies in the Island of Cuba, arrived here yesterday in the steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana, and are at the Breevoort House.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Hon. S. B. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen, officiated as Acting Mayor yesterday, the Mayor being absent in New-London, Conn., attending the wedding of his son, Mr. Charles Havemeyer. The Acting Mayor was called upon by several of his colleagues and others during the afternoon....Mayor Havemeyer will probably commence to investigate the charges against the Department of Charities to-day or to-morrow....A warrant for $1,000,000, being part of this City's portion of the State Sinking Fund deficiency, was drawn yesterday....Superintendent Schaffer is making renewed efforts to secure payment by the Controller of the money he expended in behalf of the Bureau of Incumbrances.

THE GOTTSCHALK MEMORIAL.

The contributors to the "Gottschalk memorial" will be pleased to learn that the bust by Franceschi, with its pedestal, has arrived in this City from Paris, and has been temporarily placed in the rooms of the Academy of Design. The contributors will be called upon at an early future day to decide upon its final disposition.

THE PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

THEIR ANNUAL DINNER AND REUNION.

SPEECHES BY FRANKLIN B. EDSON, MR. GEO. BLANCHARD, AND OTHERS.

The annual dinner of the members of the Produce Exchange took place yesterday evening at Delmonico's. There was a large number of guests present, which included representatives of various interests in the City. Mr. Franklin P. Edson, President of the Exchange, presided. On his right sat Henry A. Hentz (Cotton Exchange,) E. W. Floyd, George Blanchard, (Erie Railway Company,) D. C. Bogart, A. Baxter, D. T. Husted. On the left of the Chairman were D. W. Townsend, (Grocers' Board of Trade,) Isaac H. Reed, A. Masters, Abraham S. Jewell, C. D. Goodwin, J. H. Herrick, J. H. Sterm, (New-Haven Central Railroad,) Louis Roberts, Jas. McCullogh, A. S. Spalding, and J. M. Motley were among those present. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner, which was served in a manner becoming the great caterer's repute. The speeches delivered during the evening had a great deal more solidity than usually belongs to after-dinner speeches, and some of them, although rather long for post-prandial utterances, were listened to with much interest, notably that of Mr. Blanchard, Second Vice President of the Erie Railway Company which commanded a good deal of attention. The following gentlemen constituted the committee having charge of the arrangements, and were indefatigable in their attention to their guests: V. H. Phillips, Chairman; J. M. Motley, G. W. Kruger, H. W. Smith, Juan Boncelo, J. W. McCullogh, John H. Boyston, T. J. Husted, J. H. Herrick, T. P. Albert, F. H. Barker.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of dinner the President, addressing the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE: In asking your attention for a few moments to the more serious duties of the evening, I desire first of all to recognize the happy circumstances under which we are permitted to meet again, with our numbers unbroken, and with the cheering presence of many who were not with us when last we assembled here. We show to-night that these gatherings are destined to become an institution among us, and that we are conscious of affinities and attractions binding us together other than those which draw us day by day to our accustomed place of resort. Permit me to congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the increased usefulness and influence of our organization, as manifested in its enlarged membership, and in the activity that characterizes every branch of business on our floors. The healthfulness of our transactions and the stability of the merchants composing our organization have been clearly illustrated in the success with which they were enabled to weather the recent financial tempest which swept the country from the seaboard to and beyond the great lakes. Even if I possessed the ability to do so, I should decline upon this occasion to add any new theory to the numberless ones already propounded as to the cause of the panic, which came upon us at a time most calculated to test our strength to the utmost. As you will well remember, the Fall business was just setting in, the harvests were already gathered, the abundant crops were in full tide of transportation, and every one was aware that our financial machinery was about to be strained to its utmost, and yet, with all the difficulties that attended collections, with all the inconveniences occasioned by bank curtailments, this City has never known such a week of market activity in the receipts and shipments of produce, as that which occurred during the very height of the panic. The great tidal wave of financial revulsion passed over us and left us almost unharmed. As a commercial organization we have expressed our views on the course that should be adopted to prevent the recurrence, so far as it is possible, of like monetary crises, and I believe that at no distant day those views will be more generally recognized as both sound and wise. The transportation question has been another marked feature of the year. Every avenue of communication with this port has been called into requisition. We observe without regret the increasing importance of railroads as vehicles for carrying grain, and we believe that these corporations should be left free to regulate their own affairs so long as they refrain from any form of oppression. We believe also that our canals should be enlarged and fostered as the great regulators of internal commerce, and that there is a rapidly-growing necessity for the freest possible water communications with the great West. To this end we oppose the pernicious policy involved in the proposed canal funding amendment, and count it one of the happiest results of the year that on the very closing day of the late session of the Legislature we were enabled to prevent this crowning folly, from being consummated. We would direct your attention also to the negotiations for the grading and delivery of grain now pending with the principal railroad corporations, whereby the facility for handling grain at this port will be very largely increased. This is a matter to which too much importance cannot be attached by us. Already the neighboring cities of Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia are doing everything in their power to withdraw the trade from us, and unless we eliminate from our grain traffic every possible element of cost, delay, and uncertainty, we shall as surely fall back in our relative position as the laws of trade are true to their courses. Let us hope that the gentlemen who have this important subject in charge, whether our members or those who so ably represent their several railroad corporations will never leave its consideration until they have put this City far in advance of any other for its capacity to receive and deliver grain, and this at the lowest possible cost to the grain. Pointing you thus briefly to some of the marks of our progress during the last year, we look forward with hopeful anticipations to the time when we shall have a structure suited to our wants, in which all the commercial associations of our city may be concentrated, and where being thus concentrated they will the more easily work together for the good of those great causes which present themselves from time to time, the advancement of which we count our greatest privilege as a body of merchants. When we can point you to a Merchants' Exchange worthy of the Commercial Metropolis of our country, worthy of the age in which we live, worthy of the constituency we represent, viz.: the merchants of America, then, and not until then, will our highest aim have been accomplished.

The President, in continuation, proposed the first regular toast of the evening: "Our Institution—may it ever be a home for industry and thrift, ready to encourage State and national enterprises, and to conserve integrity and honor."

REMARKS OF MR. CHARLES D. GOODWIN.

Mr. Charles D. Goodwin briefly responded to the toast, and spoke of the rapid progress of the Exchange since its members first assembled at the corner of Broad and South streets. To be now a member of the Produce Exchange gave, he said, a man a character, so that every one of its members received the value of the $1,000 which he paid for membership. He referred also in eulogistic terms to the influence which the Exchange exercised on other markets.

THE HEALTH OF HON. WM. M. EVARTS PROPOSED.

The President then proposed the second toast—"Our Honorary Members"—a guest that well becomes the table, which, he said, had been prepared as a compliment to Wm. M. Evarts, who was, however, unable to be present. We hold, he said, that the gift of honorary membership in the Produce Exchange is the highest tribute we can pay to any man, and one to be bestowed upon him who is not merely an advocate, but who is a distinguished champion of all that is just and equitable in trade, commerce, and whatever relates to the well-being of society. He whom we have selected as worthy of this position is a man well known to you as having been instrumental in settling peacefully one of the greatest questions that ever arose between nations; and in doing this he set our national seal upon that method of settling disputes which has been so long in force in the Produce Exchange. We mean "arbitration," a principle which we believe is destined to increase in public estimation until it shall prevail in national as well as in mercantile affairs. We give you Hon. Wm. M. Evarts.

The toast was drunk with honors.

The third toast, "Our Invited Guests," was then proposed, and responded to by M. Hentz, President of the Cotton Exchange, and Hon. Dwight Townsend, President of the Grocers' Board of Trade.

The next toast on the list was, "Railroads and Canals—The great arteries connecting the extremes of our country, and keeping a healthy circulation in all its parts." The President said that Mr. George Blanchard would respond to the first portion of the toast.

ADDRESS OF MR. GEO. BLANCHARD.

Mr. Geo. Blanchard, Second Vice President of the Erie Railway Company, after briefly returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, said that a few years since, while connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, he found among its archives an old, yellow, and dusty volume, which was the original stock subscription book of that pioneer company, which was organized upon the first recorded American railway charter. Turning its leaves, he found first the signature of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and further on those of Roger B. Taney and George Peabody subscribed in the order in which they lived and acted in our history. Carroll first signed the declaration that a new nation should come into free being. Taney anchored its Constitution to the eternal rock of liberty, and Peabody established high standards of American credit upon the enduring basis of integrity and broad humanity wherever those attributes were honored. For those public services their names and memories would live while tradition existed; but that old volume presented their character in new phases. It proved not merely their belief in the future of the young nation, but they indorsed the bond of faith in its growth and development with their money. And, on the 4th day of July, 1827, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, laid the corner-stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which to-day was the lever which lifted commerce from the Ohio to the Chesapeake with the solid Alleghenies for its fulcrum. Let them note the wonderful progression and result. In 1830 there were twenty-three miles of public railway upon the American continent, worked by horses, with a bonded debt and capital of $500,000; transported an estimated annual aggregate of 10,000 passengers and 20,000 tons of freight for $600,000 of gross earnings. In 1874, less than fifty years thereafter there were 70,000 miles of railway operated by steam, with a bond and capital representation of $3,160,000,000, transporting annually 50,000,000 of passengers and 90,000,000 tons of freight for $473,000,000 of yearly receipts. In 1825, scientists were busy with their theorems and logarithms to prove the power of horses and sails best adapted to the movement of heavy tonnages on fixed rails. In 1874 iron and steam had revolutionized the world; railways were our necessities in peace and war, and our State and national Solons divided their anxieties between the live problems of transportation and finance. These details led him, as they had the public, to the climax of the statement—he was not going to speak of their own bands, and perforated mountains and raised valleys—but add to the facts he had cited, like statistics of transportation upon their lakes, rivers, canals, and coasts, and the legal financial and commercial aspects of the vast aggregate of debt, capital, labor, and moneys received and disbursed, which will engage enlightened and thoughtful consideration, and it was that which railways did or should require. Standing, therefore, before so many citizens who were in daily contact with the actualities of the problem, and believing their interests should be made mutual by conference, he bespoke for all our vast railway system, which, like the roads of ancient Italy which led to Rome, led to this greater City than Rome, dispassionate investigation and studious judgment. He was no apologist for even questionable railway practices. The standard of elevated American railway credit must be nailed again to many staffs where such colors were shamefully pulled down by fraud and corruption. Its contact with legislation should be pure and undefiled. It should recognize and obey charter law; managers should be restrained from trafficking in its secrets or fattening on their fortunes or misfortunes. Many stocks should not be so diluted; many bonds should have a firmer basis of reality; many railways should not be built, and many towns and cities should cease the assumption of debt upon securities of shadows. Our railways should be as sound and well managed as our banks, for they were alike custodians of public and private interest, and the conservators of public repute and credit at home and abroad. Such concessions to public sentiment and welfare were well demanded, but he submitted to their mercantile judgment the questionable results of erratic restrictive railway tariff legislation. It had failed in all countries which had tried it. It dealt in values, but could not justly establish them for transportation; it attacked their usefulness and credit; it disturbed and diverted capital; it created fictitious issues; it denied investors the rights secured to them in all other forms of venture; it retarded national prosperity and increase; it encouraged bribery and fraud, jobbery and consolidation; it stimulated the disastrous contests of labor with capital; it removed the elements of fixed calculation and substituted the uncertainties of public caprice; it impaired the obligations of contracts; it tended to unwise expenditures of public moneys; it placed States and nations in hostility to the great enterprises that developed them: it involved public and private interests in antagonisms which undermined confidence and bred long lines of disasters to both; and lastly it unwisely attempted to repeal the inflexible and immutable laws of trade and competition. Between the extremes, it seemed to him, lay the fair road to material prosperity. He apprehended disastrous results from the enactment of unwise laws in respect to railways, and urged that the relations of railways with their exchange and with every interest of this great City were intimate and continual.

Mr. L. W. Hazelton responded to the second portion of the toast.

OTHER TOASTS.

The following regular toasts were also duly honored:

"Our Foreign Commerce"—"They that go down to the sea are in ships that do business in great waters." Responded to by Mr. Archibald Baxter.

"Petroleum Trade"—"The people who sat in darkness have seen a great light." Responded to by Henry H. Rogers.

"Woman"—Say what you may the best production after all. Responded to by Mr. Frank Moulton.

"In Memoriam"—Our departed brothers of the past year—was the last regular sentiment of the evening.

RAID ON "BIG MURRAY'S" KENO GAME.

Early last evening a raid was made by a number of Central Office detectives upon the gaming establishment of Michael Murray, known as "Big Mike Murray's," in Eighth street, a few doors east of Broadway, and arrested Murray and four others found in the place. Murray's establishment was the most celebrated gaming-house in this City, and faro, keno, and other games of chance flourished there extensively. It is fitted up in a most gorgeous style, and was one of the best patronized establishments in New-York. When the Police Commissioners issued orders for the closing of all the gambling-houses in this City, Murray's place was closed with the rest, but since that time it has been running at intervals. Yesterday by the arrest of Geo. Sanderson, a young man charged with picking a woman's pocket in a Wall street stage, Superintendent Matsell learned that Murray's establishment was running as a "keno" game, and was doing a thriving business. Sanderson, when questioned by the Superintendent as to his occupation, admitted that he was a "keno caller," and had been employed for several days and nights past at Mike Murray,s. At this the Superintendent professed to be surprised, and immediately sent for Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, and directed him to investigate the matter, and to make a raid upon the place if he found it open for business. Detective Williamson, of the Central office, was sent to the establishment to ascertain the state of affairs. He gained admission to the place without any difficulty, and found business flourishing. Two "keno" games were in full blast, and about forty persons were seated around the tables intent upon the exciting game. In other portions of the building "faro" and other games were being played. After remaining a short time in the house Williamson returned to the Central Office and reported. Detectives Lilly, Heidelberg, Woolsey, Reilly, Farley, and Bennett were then sent to pull the place, but when they arrived they found the gaming rooms almost deserted. Murray was there, and with him were Stephen S. Taite, Thomas Sparks, and two other men, each of whom called himself "Tom Collins." It was apparent that Williamson had either been recognized when he entered the house, or his character was suspected, and he was "shadowed" until he reached the Central Office, and the game was closed to avoid a raid. Murray and his companions were arrested and taken to the Central Office, where they were locked up. The detectives seized all the gaming implements found in the establishment, comprising four faro-tables, four large keno-tables, two keno globes, four dealing-boxes, checks, buttons, "layouts," cue-boxes, packs of cards, and all the necessary paraphernalia for a first-class gambling-house. Two colored waiters, employed in the place, were also arrested and detained as witnesses. The raid, although quietly conducted, attracted a great crowd about the place, and the news spread so quickly that last night there were very few gaming houses open on Broadway.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen held an unusually long session yesterday, President Vance in the chair. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Law to report by what authority private persons and corporations have erected sheds on our wharves, such violations of law being a serious detriment to the business of the port.

Alderman McCafferty submitted the following:

Whereas, The marked imbecility, if not corrupt practices, of the present reform City Government has been productive of a largely-increased assessed valuation of real estate, and the imposition of a rate of taxation far in excess of any heretofore known even in the worst days of "Ring" rule; and,

Whereas, It is plainly apparent that no diminution will be made in the amounts set apart for the support of the Government during the present year, and that no reform looking to a reduction in taxation can be expected from the action of the present weak, disorganized, inharmonious executive departments, organized and managed as they are in the interests of individuals or of corrupt intriguers for base political purposes, it becomes the duty of this board to declare, through its President, a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, its unqualified condemnation of any appropriation of money for the completion of the County Court-house. In the hope that that monument of wickedness, standing as a reproach to evil-doers of the past, may prove a warning to those of the present, and that the position and action of this board in opposition to the purchase of land and the erection of buildings thereon for use as a City prison, and the creation of the Charitable and Correction Commission, secured the defeat of two infamous schemes conceived for the purpose of public plunder, induces the belief that the marked opposition to the present job for the completion of the County Court-house will prevent its consummation and thereby save a large unnecessary expenditure of public money and the imposition of increased burdens upon our over-taxed people during this period of depression and stagnation; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this board, as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, is hereby directed to present to that body the sentiments of this board in opposition to and in condemnation of any appropriation of money for the purpose of completing the County Court-house, on the ground that such labor should be left to a Government having the confidence of the people of the City, and subject to the action of the local Government thereof; and that any expenditure of money at this time for the purpose of such completion is unwise, unnecessary, opposed to the interests of the people, and without their solicitation and consent; further,

Resolved, That the President of this board is requested to cause this preamble and resolution to be presented and read to the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

When the resolutions were read Alderman Gilon said that the people of the City were ashamed of the new Court-house, and desired to have it completed.

A long debate ensued. Mr. McCafferty said that he did not think Mr. Gilon represented the feelings of the people in the matter of finishing the Court-house at present, when the public burdens were so heavy. This elicited a reply from Mr. Gilon, who said that the remarks of the gentleman reminded him of the famous proclamation of the three tailors of Tooley street, who had signed themselves, "We, the People of England." The preamble and resolutions were divided before being put to the meeting, and both were adopted.

The communication of the Commissioners of Charities in favor of employing those committed to their care in contract work, was then called up, and President Lambeer made an interesting report on the subject. He said that the board he represented had it under consideration for the past six months, and had come to the conclusion that it would be beneficial both to the City and to those who would be unable to earn a livelihood after they left the islands. He alluded to the good effects of the contract system in other penitentiaries, and said that the work most available would be that of making shoes—and he believed it would result in turning from $30,000 to $40,000 a year into the Treasury of this City. The work of grading the grounds on the island, at which the prisoners were employed, was almost completed, so that it would be necessary to take some action on the subject in order to furnish them with other employment.

The report created marked interest, after which it was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The board granted permission to the Presbyterian Church on Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street to extend their abutments beyond the street lines, and, also, permission to erect a bridge to connect the Custom-house with a building on Exchange place, recently taken by the Federal authorities.

A resolution to lease the offices of the Department of Buildings for five years was defeated.

Alderman Morris' new Dog ordinance was then called up and approved. The remainder of the session was occupied in passing general orders.

BUSINESS FACILITIES.

Handsome business announcements are remarkable on all the leading lines of railway of Europe. This system has recently been introduced into the United States by the Railway Advertising Company, of this City, who have contracts with all the principal railroads and ferry-boats throughout the Union. The organization is composed of some of our prominent merchants, and affords such advantages that, doubtless, its operations will be as successful and popular here as its *confrères* on the other side of the Atlantic.

So satisfactory are its results that even the foremost journals have availed themselves of its benefits. *One hundred million passengers* travel annually on the lines offered by this corporation. As a field of publicity it is unequaled in extent, economy, and effectiveness.—*Mail.*

THOUSANDS OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are constant patrons of the Russian Vapor Marble Baths, No. 25 East Fourth street. The oldest, most extensive, luxurious, and popular baths in the United States. Open daily.—*Advertisement.*

The Tender Skin of Infants.

Mothers, if you knew the worth of BURNETT'S KALLISTON, you would never be without it.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Insect Powder will instantly destroy insects, bugs, and fleas, wherever they exist.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best Elastic Truss ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

To the Consumptive.—WILBOUR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOUR, Chemist, Boston.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
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Summer Styles Dress Hats Ready at Popular prices. BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

D'ACCEGLIO—WICKERSHAM.—In Piacenza, Italy, 18th of April, 1874, at the residence of her father, by civil and religious ceremonies, in the presence of Henry W. Trimble, Esq., United States Consular Agent at Milan, the Marquis LOUIS TAFFINNI D'ACCEGLIO to MARY O'NEILL WICKERSHAM, eldest daughter of Morris S. Wickersham, Esq., of Philadelphia.

IMBRIE—CLERK.—In the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on Thursday evening, May 14, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., CHARLES F. IMBRIE to CHARLOTTE M., daughter of Andrew Clerk, Esq., all of Jersey City.

JONES—GANTZ.—At Inwood, this City, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Thos. D. Anderson, ENOS F. JONES, of Jersey City Heights, to CARRIE LOUISE, only daughter of George F. Gantz.

DIED.

ASPINWALL.—On Wednesday morning, May 13, RUSSELL D'WOLF, youngest son of Lloyd and Harriette P. Aspinwall, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 15th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 25 East 10th st.

BALEN.—On Wednesday morning, May 13, 1874, MARY A., wife of P. Balen, Jr., and eldest daughter of Chas. L. Stickney, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 15th, at 1 P. M., from No. 206 East 58th st., without further notice.

BLOOMER.—Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, May 14, 1874, EDWARD M., only son of Edward M. and Sarah J. Bloomer, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 12 days.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday, the 14th inst., FANNIE, wife of the late David Duncan, in the 42d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Providence, R. I., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DE WITT.—At Bronxville, Westchester County, on 13th May, 1874, HENRY RANKIN DE WITT, son of the late Peter De Witt, of New-York, in the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence of his brother, C. J. De Witt, Bronxville, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave Harlem Depot, 42d st., New-York at 12:05 P. M., and return to New-York at 2:50 and 5:25 P. M.

FRENCH.—May 13, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. DANIEL FRENCH, of this City.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 253 West 14th st., on Saturday, May 16, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

FUNKE.—At College Point, Long Island, MARIE A., wife of Hugo Funke, and daughter of Conrad Poppenhusen, Esq., Thursday morning.

Funeral on Saturday, 16th, at 12 M.

FREEMAN.—Thursday, 14th inst., ELIZABETH WAITE, wife of Rev. T. G. Freeman.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday, May 12, at St. Paul's Rectory, Morrisania, WILLIAM THADDEUS HARRIS, aged 1 year and 4 months, youngest child of Rev. Thomas R. and Margaret S. Harris, and grandchild of Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck.

Funeral at St. Paul's Church, on Friday, at 9 A. M. Remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment.

HUNT.—At South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., Thursday morning, May 14, of bilious fever, DANIEL HUNT, Esq., for thirty-three consecutive years Supervisor of the town of Lewisboro.

Funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HODGMAN.—On Tuesday, May 12, 1874, DANIEL HODGMAN, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M. Carriages in waiting to convey to residence.

McMANUS.—On Thursday, May 14, 1874, MARY ANN McMANUS, daughter of Owen and Ann McManus, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Saturday, May 16, at 10 A. M., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Her remains will then be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, May 14, CAROLINE, the beloved wife of David M. Nichols, aged 47 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 216 Henry st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services, which will take place on Friday, the 15th inst., at 7 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Newtown, Conn., for interment.

POTTER.—At his residence, Cape Palmas, Liberia, W. C. A., March, 1874, ELLIS A. POTTER, a native of the City of New-York, and brother of Aaron F. D. Potter, aged 48 years.

ROBINSON.—On the 8th inst., JANE, widow of the late David Robinson, aged 83 years.

SARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 12, JOSEPH SARVIS, a veteran of 1812, in the 86th year of his age.

TERRY.—At Montclair, N. J., Tuesday evening, May 12, FREDERICK PEET TERRY, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his father, John T. Terry, at Irvington, N. Y., on Friday, at 3:30 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to take the train at Forty-second Street Station, Hudson River Railroad, at 2 P. M.; returning, reaching New-York at 6:25.

TURNER.—At Norwichtown, Conn., May 8, HARRIET JESUP, wife of R. D. Turner, New-York.

TUTTLE.—In this City, May 12, SARAH PARMELEE, wife of Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., and daughter of the late Benjamin Beecher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, May 15, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., from St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., opposite Grove.

UNDERHILL.—On Fourth day, Wednesday, 13th, of whooping-cough, MARY LIBBIE, youngest daughter of Eugene and Susie Underhill, aged 4 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 262 West 25th st., on Sixth day, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Amewalk, on Seventh day, Saturday morning, for interment.

VALLE.—On Tuesday, May 12, after a short illness, at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, YSABEL, daughter of Juan del Valle, Director of El Banco Español, Havana, Cuba.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN MATER.—At Englestown, N. J., on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., JOSEPH H. VAN MATER, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 15th inst., from his late residence, Englestown, at 10:30 A. M.

VINTON.—In Brooklyn, May 13, ISAAC VINTON, aged 61.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, A. M. Hawkins, No. 61 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, on Friday, May 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WESSON.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, GEORGE MARVIN WESSON, son of Andrew Wesson, aged 34.

Funeral from the house of his uncle, Dr. George Marvin, No. 93 Henry st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock Friday, 15th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HORSE PHYSIOGNOMY.—SEE MAY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30c., or $3 a year.
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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WILL BE A PAPER OF
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IT WILL CONTAIN A NUMBER OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS, AND THE VERY LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

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WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.
On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M.; on Wednesday at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

A PAMPHLET UPON CHRONIC AND INCURABLE diseases, by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by nature's specific, the wonderful Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and the author, DR. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent gratis, postage free. Depot and reception-rooms at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS, NEURALGIC Pains of all kinds, cured by WM. M. GILES & CO.'S Liniment Iodide Ammonia. 50c. and $1 a bottle. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JUNE, 1874.
CONTENTS:

OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR: MEXICO. By Rev. Bishop HAVEN, D. D.
With Seventeen Illustrations.
TOO LATE.
A NATURALIST IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.—(Second Paper.)
With Nine Illustrations.
THE PRISONER.
With an Illustration.
COLLECTING SALMON SPAWN IN MAINE. By CHARLES G. ATKINS.
With Ten Illustrations.
NYMPHIDIA: THE COURT OF FAIRY. By MICHAEL DRAYTON.
With Ten Illustrations.
THE LIVING LINK. By the author of "The Dodge Club," "The American Baron," &c.
CHAPTER XLI. A Revelation. XLII. The Trial.—XLIII. Sir Lionel and his "Keeper."—XLIV. Lady Dudleigh's Decision.—XLV. Lady Dudleigh is shown to her Room.
With Three Illustrations.
JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE. By JAMES GRANT WILSON.
With a Portrait.
"TINA."
THE JEWS AND THEIR PERSECUTORS. By EUGENE LAWRENCE.
MILDRED IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND.
ARMY ORGANIZATION.—(Second paper.) By Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD STAGER.
MY MOTHER AND I. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
With three Illustrations.
MACARIUS' LESSON.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

With the June number is commenced the Forty-ninth Volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Among the Illustrated Articles in this number are the first of a series of papers on Mexico, by Bishop Gilbert Haven; a second paper on Dr. Schweinfurth's wonderful explorations in Africa, treating of the Niam-Niams and the race of Pygmies; and a very entertaining description, by Charles G. Atkins, of the spawn-collecting and salmon-hatching enterprise conducted at Bucksport, Me., under the auspices of the Fish Commission.

The most beautiful feature of the Number is a reproduction, with superb illustrations, of Drayton's "Nymphidia," originally published three years after Shakespeare's death. "The Prisoner"—also illustrated—is a poem of deep feeling and exquisite handling, by Zadel Barnes Buddington.

A very interesting sketch, accompanied by a portrait of Joseph Rodman Drake, the author of "The Culprit Fay" and "The American Flag," is contributed by James Grant Wilson.

Gen. George B. McClellan continues his series of papers on "Army Organization," drawing especial attention to the Prussian General Staff Corps, and to the systems through which the armies of Europe are recruited.

Eugene Lawrence, in "The Jews and their Persecutors," pays an eloquent tribute to this wonderful people, and recites the thrilling story of their persecutions.

The chapter of gossip furnished in the "Recollections of an Old Stager" will prove novel and entertaining to all readers.

Besides the two Serial tales, short stories are contributed by Kate Hillard and Fannie Hodgson Burnett. Poems also are given from the pens of Alfred H. Louis and Rose Terry Cooke.

The Easy Chair deals with the political career of Charles Sumner, and states the Wagnerian problem. The Literary, Scientific, and Historical Summaries are well sustained, and in the Editor's Drawer there are humorous poems by R. H. Stoddard and John Paul.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, May 14, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold at public auction the premises No. 19 Ann street, north-west corner of Theatre alley, embracing a lot 20 by 30, (rear line 26 feet,) with a six-story brick building thereon, for $20,200, to Timothy Donovan.

Dingee, Porter & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thos. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of four lots, each 25 by 98.11, two being on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, and two in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, 325 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $2,800 per lot, the purchaser being E. B. Hobbs, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm also sold, under a similar court decree, Andrew Voorhis, Esq., Referee, one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 215 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $3,550, and one lot in rear, same size, fronting on One Hundred and Thirtieth street, for $3,100, both lots being purchased by James Wood, plaintiff in foreclosure suit. The block front of ten lots on Avenue A, east side, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, billed for sale by the same auctioneers, was knocked down at $30,600, and a lot 18 by 69, with frame shop thereon, on Avenue A, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, for $3,200, but no sale was effected in either instance.

Wm. Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 40 by 100.4, with a four-story brick factory, 40 by 45, upon the front thereof, and a two-story brick shop, 40 by 28, in rear, located on West Forty-second street, north side, 260 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $15,000, to L. J. Callanan, the owner of a second mortgage on the property.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, also in foreclosure, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, disposed of the small building lot, 25 by 33, No. 317 East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 208.2 feet east of Second avenue, for $987, to Michael Murray, plaintiff in action. No other business was transacted.

The sale of Williamsburg property noticed to take place in Brooklyn on Wednesday, Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, was adjourned to the 27th inst.

The sale held at Schuylerville, Westchester County, on Wednesday, by Foley & Beckenbaugh, is reported to have been quite successful, 105 lots being sold, at prices ranging from $40 to $275 each. There was a large attendance at the auction, but the fact that the property is situated at some distance from a railway depot depreciates its value.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold at auction in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, eight lots, situated respectively on Fairmont avenue and Boland street, being a portion of the Van Reyper estate, for $4,630 in the aggregate.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales proposed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are the following:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Man, Esq., Referee, of the two frame houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 240 and 242 Stanton street, north-east corner of Willett street. Also, similar sale, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 110.11 by 295, on First avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-seventh street, with right to land under water in front of plot.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-eighth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by about 68, No. 11 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, north side, 84 feet west of Carlton avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MAY 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.	
1 six-story brick building and lot, No. 19 Ann st., n. w. corner of Theatre alley, lot 20x30, rear line 26.1 ft.	$20,200
By Wm. Kennelly.	
1 four-story brick factory (front,) 1 four-story brick shop (rear) and plot, West 42d st., n. s., 260 ft. west of 9th av., plot 40x100.4; frame building 40x45, rear building 40x28	$15,000
By Dingee, Porter & Co.	
2 lots, West 127th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th av., each 25x99.11, $2,800 each	$5,600
2 lots, West 128th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th av., in rear of above, each same size, $2,800 each	5,600
1 lot, East 129th st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x99.11	3,550
1 lot, East 130th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th av., in rear of above, same size	3,100
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
1 lot, No. 317 East 59th st., n. s., 208.2 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x about 33	$1,987

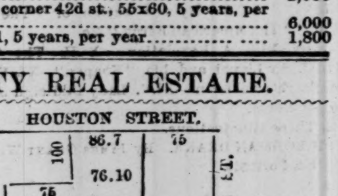
RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 13.

Arthur st., s. e. s., 93.1 ft. s. w. of Union av., 25x87.1	300
30th st., No. 340 East, s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 22.6x98.9	19,000
30th st., n. s., 142.11 ft. e. of 5th av., 21.5x81.2	33,500
32d st., s. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.2x98.9	17,000
33d st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x98.9	13,500
34th st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x97.6	12,000
81st st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2; 82d st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2	18,000
Fordham av., n. w. s., 784.6 ft. s. w. of King's Bridge Road, 65.6 to Grove st., thence n. w. 100	1,500
Grand av., n. e. corner 2d st., 127.2x162.7x76x0.2x99.10 to 2d st. by 122.2	1,900
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
16th st., s. s., 530 ft. w. 2d av., 20x103.3	9,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
Madison st., n. e. corner James st., 3 years, per year	$1,200
42d st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th av., 40x60, 5 years, per year	2,000
4th av., n. e. corner 42d st., 55x60, 5 years, per year	6,000
3d av., No. 11, 5 years, per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.



FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, situated in the central part of the City, embracing about one acre. See diagram. Apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Madison av. for a country place of twenty to fifty acres, or will exchange for a small house in New-York or Brooklyn, or will sell on reasonable terms. WM. GEE, Owner, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FOUR FULL lots on 129th and 130th sts., 300 feet west of 7th av. Boulevard. 50 feet front on each street; easy terms. Apply to owner, WILLIAM H. OSBORN, No. 2,048 3d av., corner 114th st.

A SPLENDID WELL-BUILT MEDIUM-SIZE residence on 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price very low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

WE HAVE TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN UPON improved real estate in this City for five years; also money for second and leasehold mortages. SAWARD & LEAVITT, No. 54 Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE—NOS. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry; rent together, $2,400. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WESTPORT, Conn., less than one and one-half mile from the depot. The house is beautifully located on a rise of ground; it contains sixteen rooms, besides bath-room, water-closets, kitchen, and laundry, and has all the conveniences of a City house. There is a fine garden, good stables, and a supply of water from reservoir all the year round. The reservoir lot will be sold subject to the demand of two houses. Would exchange for good City property. The place is known as the "Winslow Place." For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

A FREE EXCURSION ON SUNDAYS TO Garden City Park by special train on Long Island Railroad to enable those who cannot go on week days to view the property. Tickets free at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st. Train leaves depot at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M., and returns at 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT ten or twenty acres, a pleasant country residence, overlooking Long Island Sound, five minutes' walk from Woodmont Station; five miles west of New-Haven, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of or address J. AYRES, Woodmont, Conn.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE—MY EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT country seat in Scarsdale, Westchester County; possesses every advantage in house, locality, site, and surroundings. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., ten minutes from depot; the house is two stories, of brick, square, with wing, and contains fourteen rooms, besides closets, store-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; appointments all of the best character; stone fence, coped, on both sides of the house, granite pillars for gateway, with iron gate; location very fine; built at an angle of two streets, and commanding a beautiful view; grounds elegantly laid out; plenty of shade and fruit trees; shrubbery and flowers in abundance; out-buildings ample, and of the best character; large ice-house filled; price for the whole $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., where a photograph may be seen.

PELHAM, NEAR PELHAM BRIDGE.—Furnished house, garden, fruit, bathing, fishing, high ground, five minutes' walk of depot of Harlem branch New-Haven Road, one hour by rail and boat to Fulton st.; sixteen trains daily. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW or C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William st.

OWNER DETERMINED TO "GO WEST" offers at sacrifice, 160 acres choice land near Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.; price, $90 per acre; easy terms. Call or address owner, A. R. VAIL, Goshen, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FULTON STREET.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—The BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. BLEAKLEY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 4th day of May, 1874, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee named in such judgment decree, will sell at public auction on the 4th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Fulton street, in the Third Ward of the City of New-York, at present known by the No. 244 Fulton street in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northerly, in front, by Fulton street southerly, in the rear, by premises conveyed to James W. Westervelt by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; easterly by premises conveyed to Israel Cook, by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; westerly by property now or late of Garrett Storm. Beginning at a point distant twenty feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Washington and Fulton streets, and thence running southerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to Israel Cook thirty-four feet three inches, thence running westerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt ten feet ten inches, thence running southerly again along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt eight feet six inches, thence running westerly along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt eight feet six inches to the property now or late of Garrett Storm, thence running northerly nine feet five inches along the property now or late of Garrett Storm to a point nine feet two inches distant westerly from the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt, and thence running northerly again along the property now or late of Garrett Storm thirty-four feet four inches, thence running easterly twenty feet along Fulton street to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, together with one-half of the party walls of all sides of the store now erected on said lot, which party walls are forever to be the joint property of the owners of the said lot and the owners of the premises adjoining the same on all sides.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1874. WILLIAM F. MOTT, Jr., Referee. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Murray st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE LOTS
on
9TH AV., 63D AND 67TH STS.,
viz.:

NINTH AVENUE—Two lots, west side, 50.5 feet south of 67th st., and one lot south side 67th st., 68.9½ feet east of the Boulevard.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET—Three lots, south side, 70 feet west of Madison av., and near Central Park.

On TUESDAY, MAY 19,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Map at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS Nos. 240 and 242 Stanton, corner of Willett st., on FRIDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

WM. MAN, Referee.
GEO. W. WINGATE, Attorney.

Maps of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF TWELVE LOTS,
south-east corner of 1st av. and 97th st.
100.11x295 feet,
on FRIDAY, May 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—AT NEW Rochelle and Pelham, Westchester County stone mansion, splendidly furnished; use of waterfront; twenty acres; $250 per month. A commodious house, seven acres, horses, carriages, cow, &c.; $250 a month. Elegant residence in Huguenot Park; fine furniture; $1,200 for season. Pleasant village residence, $800 for season. Unfurnished houses to suit applicants. LE COUNT & PINE, Real Estate Agents, No. 136 Pearl st., New-York, or Main st., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

TO LET AT BEDFORD—A FURNISHED STONE cottage, containing a large drawing-room and dining-room, six bedrooms, five servants' rooms; piazza on two sides of the house; stables and carriage-house, grapery and vegetable garden; house stands on high land; very beautiful and extensive view, large lawn, fine old trees; the place adjoins the farm of John Jay, Esq.; one hour and twenty minutes to Katonah Station by express trains Harlem Railroad. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT DOBBS' Ferry, on the Hudson, furnished, fifty minutes from Forty-second Street Depot, with large house, in complete order; fine lawns, with walks, fountains, &c.; greenhouse, barn, ice-house filled, garden planted, hennery, with fowls, and everything to make it a first-class country residence. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry st.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished, will be sold for less than $20,000, or leased for a term of years; water, furnace, gas; superior sea-bathing; two hours distant by rail. See photographs and particulars at office D. H. ANTHONY, No. 56 William, near Wall st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the Summer. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, on Harlem Railroad, a fine country residence for the Summer or year; rent low; house in perfect order. For information, address C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TO LET AT INWOOD (CITY,) TWO minutes' walk from depot, a fine house, thirteen rooms, fine garden, stable, and out-buildings; fine river view and front; forty lots. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished in splendid style, with vegetable gardens, barns, &c., attached; a fine, healthy place for invalids. For particulars address J. T. FRITTS, M. D., White House Station, N. J.

PART OF A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOUSE TO rent furnished, for the Summer, or longer, to gentleman and wife; price, $25 per month. Address COTTAGE, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

A BRICK HOUSE, NEAR BROADWAY AND 47TH st.—Rent $1,200; also, a brown-stone house in 38th st., near Park av.; rent $1,500. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, CHEAP, ONE OF the most desirable furnished residences in Llewellyn Park; fine stable, boat-house, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 8.

COTTAGE, $200 PER ANNUM; ALSO, BRICK house, modern style, $550, at Woodbridge, N. J., one hour from the City. T. B. KNIFFIN, No. 73 Murray st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET
IN THE FINE MARBLE BUILDING
24 PARK PLACE and **19 BARCLAY ST.,** } right in the heart of the City, near to Broadway and the new Post Office.
Finished in modern style, *with all conveniences.*
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, &c., &c.
Suitable for BANKERS, INSURANCE CO.'S, LAWYERS, &c.
Apply on the premises, or to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ADJOINING THIRTY-fourth Street Theatre. Apply to JAKE BERRY, Manager.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE, FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI CITY LOAN.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874. }

THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE SEALED PROPOSALS for ONE MILLION DOLLARS 7.30 MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, redeemable in 1902, principal and interest payable at this bank, in accordance with the annexed advertisement.

Bids at not under par and accrued interest will be opened on the 20th May prox., at 12 o'clock M.

R. WILLSON, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1874.

The undersigned, a Board of Trustees appointed for that purpose, offer for sale ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the Coupon Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, bearing 7.30 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York. These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made by this city for the construction of a railroad connecting it with the States immediately South, from which hitherto it has been in a measure isolated, but which, when completed, will add largely to its wealth and population.

The validity of the law under which Cincinnati issues these bonds has been confirmed by two decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the court of last resort.

The city had at the last census a population of 219,000, since largely increased by additional territory surrounding it, and by its natural growth. Its own population, and that of towns immediately adjacent, is not less than 320,000. Its taxable property is $200,000,000. The property directly owned by it is worth from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. Its total indebtedness is less than $7,000,000. Its annual expenses about $3,000,000, including interest on its debt.

With these facts in view, the bonds proposed will form a very first-class investment.

By an act of the Legislature of Ohio, and by similar acts of Kentucky and Tennessee, through which the road passes, the holders of these bonds are secured by special lien upon the entire road, so that they combine the security both of a mortgage and of a city debt.

Full particulars respecting this issue can be had upon application at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, through which the bonds are offered for sale.

MILES GREENWOOD,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
R. M. BISHOP,
E. A. FERGUSON,
PHILIP HEIDELBACH, } Trustees.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874. }

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS CORNELL,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, W. J. HOPPIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
THOMAS DICKSON.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL, RAILROAD & IRON COMPANY.—For sale—$137,000—Receivers' certificates, second series, dated 8th May, inst., payable one year from date, with ten per cent. interest; authorized by order of the United States Circuit Court for Eastern District of Michigan to reimburse expense of completing the canal.

Proposals for purchase of the above certificates will be received by the undersigned until the 18th May, inst., at noon, at his office, No. 90 Broadway, where the order of court may be seen and other particulars, if any, may be learned.

ISAAC H. KNOX, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION SQUARE, 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1874, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 4, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following 7 per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$200,000 Permanent Water Loan due 1904 and 1910.
$200,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds due 1877.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed after the 13th inst. until the 2d day of June next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at Milwaukee on 13th of June, 1874, at noon, for election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened 29th June.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
MAY 9, 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

TO INVESTORS.
N. Y. COUNTY 7s, DUE 1883.
ANY PART OF $350,000,
AT REDUCED PRICE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902,
FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty st.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to meet with the undersigned Trustees, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of May, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 24, Cooper Union Building. Attendance by the bondholders personally is earnestly desired.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JOHN G. STEVENS,
CHAS. W. OPDYKE,
Trustees under First Mortgage.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY'S STOCK bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Principals only need apply. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK and PACIFIC INSURANCE SCRIP bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A third Dividend upon the assented stock of this company will be paid to the stockholders in cash, on presentation of their certificates, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.

G. W. STANTON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
Committee.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of June, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. May 18 to the morning of June 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE payment of two-thirds of the January interest having been provided for, I am prepared to cash the coupons off the consolidated bonds by giving two-thirds cash and a certificate for the balance, deducting one-quarter per cent. commission. JOHN B. MANNING, Nos. 78 Broadway and 7 New-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Canada Southern Railway Company First Mortgage Coupon Bonds.
$1,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Coupon Bond.
$700 United States 5-20s of 1867, Coupons.
$300 United States 5-20s of 1865, Coupons.
$250 Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds.
$7,000 Canada Southern Railway Company First Mortgage Coupon Bonds.
$8,000 Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds.
100 shares Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company.
$5,000 Great Western Railway Company of Illinois Second Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Lake Shore Railway Company Dividend Bonds.
100 shares Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT 12:30 O'CLOCK, P. M., at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Laura Johnson, deceased: 75 shares Union Ferry Company to Brooklyn, par $100; 80 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, par $50; 106 shares Long Island Bank of Brooklyn, par $50; 160 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, par $100; 60 shares Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, par $50; 2 bonds United States five per cent., Sept. 1, 1874, $1,000 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (FRIday,) May 15, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, 300 packages Malaga Raisins, loose Muscatel London Layers and Layers; also, 500 packages fine Dehesa Fruit, sound and in prime order; 30 seroons Shelled Almonds.

At 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Messina, and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex-steam-ship Napoli. Can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold, at public auction, by the Department of Public Works, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the pipe-yard, foot of 24th st., East River, a lot of old cast and wrought iron and three horses. For full particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BLACK WALNUT PARLOR, dining, and bedroom suites, Brussels carpets, &c., &c., at auction, FRIDAY, May 15, at 10:30 o'clock, at private residence No. 29 West 49th st. Catalogues at No. 14 Pine st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all open demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1874.

GEORGE S. STUDWELL,
Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers can not fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations—Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BOOKHAM'S NEW OFFICE, NO. 309 4TH av., a superior woman as thoroughly competent cook; understands care of milk and butter; neat, willing and obliging; comes highly recommended; City or country. Call early at No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who understands her duties well in every branch; is a neat, orderly chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and to Take Care of Children.—By a Protestant young woman; neat, tidy, willing, and obliging; best City reference; would go to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store, above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; is also a good hand sewer; highly recommended from her former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A fully-competent girl, who can do fine washing and the chamber-work; is very obliging and perfectly willing to work; first-class references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid in a private family; willing to assist with laundry-work; very obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman for chamber-work and waiting, or assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress in a private family; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 321 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A good girl; City or country; good references. Apply at present employer's, No. 231 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH THE washing; has twelve years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 107 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 21 Spring st., Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN as first-class cook; French or American cooking; understands soups, fish, meats, game, poultry, &c.; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; makes a variety of desserts, delicious creams, jellies, &c.; will go with or without a kitchen-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two excellent girls, (sisters,) who desire situations together; cook is first-class in every branch; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is very neat and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN; she is a very good cook; meats, games, soups, pastries, creams, jellies; excellent baker and excellent family cook; country or City; best references; very willing, kind, obliging, honest, and sober. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, WELL-PRINCIPLED WOman, who understands her duties thoroughly; has been accustomed to work in first-class boarding-house or hotel; no objection to the country; can furnish first-class references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; has best of City and country reference; wants a place in a first-class family or best private boarding-house; understands her work in every branch, and does not change her places. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK; THOROUGHLY understands cooking in all its branches; is perfectly willing to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 201 West 17th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a first-class baker; would be willing to assist in coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT baker; expert at all kinds of cooking; wishes to go to the country during Summer with a family, or would take a situation as pastry cook; best reference. Address O. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, RAISED to habits of industry, very neat and capable, for cooking, washing and ironing; would prefer the Eastern States, and a steady place before large wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—OR AN EXcellent laundress, &c., by a good, capable, willing young woman, with good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL FOR GENeral work; is a thorough servant, a good cook, washer, and ironer; is willing to be useful in any capacity, and is very patient with children; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND TO WASH AND IRON, OR HOUSE-work in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house in the country.—By a neat, tidy, competent English Protestant girl, with good reference. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charge.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress, with the best of references. Apply at Mrs. Hardman's Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant cook and first-class Protestant waitress; both with the best of references; City for cook preferred. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, besides bread and pastry; City or Country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; a small private family; City or country. Call at No. 23 West 49th st., present employers.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant cook; is a good baker, &c.; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; country preferred; best of City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as good plain cook; will do coarse washing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 237 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN AS cook in a small family, or would take care of a house for the Summer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook in a private family; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 161 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN; good bread and biscuit baker; good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester st., between the Bowery and Chrystie st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO IS clean and respectful; can do good family cooking and excellent baking; City or country; has good references. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, boning, larding; can get up all kinds of side-dishes. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; is highly recommended; City or country. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery; entrance Houston st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 539 3d av.

EMPLOYERS, GO TO MRS. HARDMAN'S Grand Central Employment Office for first-class help of all nationalities; City and country hotels supplied. At 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH LADY AS NURsery governess; would take entire charge of the education of two or three children; best references given. Address PIGUET BROTHERS, No. 17 Maiden lane.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady would like a position of trust, as matron, house-keeper, or in a store; would go out of the City; the best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Brown, No. 202 East 36th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION AS ABOVE, BY a very respectable young person, who has excellent recommendations, and is fully competent. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MAN AND WIFE, OF highest respectability and capability, would take charge of a furnished or unfurnished house during the Summer. Address Careful, No. 485 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girl; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only steady home; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; can do the finest kinds of washing and ironing ladies' and children's clothes, puffing, plaiting, French fluting, polishing, and is quite capable to do the work of a first-class family; best testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (English Protestant) who learned her business in Troy, and understands it thoroughly, wishes a situation in a family or private boarding-house; does gentlemen's wear and ladies' fineries in best manner; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A superior laundress; understands every branch of the business perfectly; has five years' City reference from her last place; left on account of family breaking up housekeeping; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS first-class laundress; has the best City reference; can do up ladies' finery nicely; would prefer the country for the Summer. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; five years' excellent reference. Call at No. 216 West 30th st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an English Protestant woman as nurse; she is perfectly trustworthy and experienced and can be recommended in every way; is also a good seamstress, and would take care of an infant or growing children. Call, between 3 and 6 o'clock, at No. 39 West 54th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE, AND pleasant young girl as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children, and willing to make herself useful; would assist in chamber-work; comes well recommended; moderate wages. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS, OR seamstress and to wait on a lady; dress hair, dress-make, operate; speaks French and German; will wait on an invalid; willing to make herself useful; travel; highly respectable and recommended; wages moderate; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan as nurse or lady's maid with a family going to Europe; is accustomed to traveling abroad. Call or direct to R. M. M., at her present employer's, No. 53 West 38th st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.

This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, tidy, competent, and obliging with children, and to do plain sewing; is good tempered and has best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress and operator on Grover & Baker's machine; is neat and tidy; has best City reference from present employer. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A NICE FRENCH GIRL, NOT LONG in the country; is a good seamstress, and a genteel, nice girl; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; works Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker's machine; best of City reference. Call at or address for two days 526 West 47th st., near 10th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant young infant's nurse, with good references either for City or country; in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse or nurse to an invalid lady; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended from present employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—SWISS and Welsh young women, with excellent references, willing to be generally useful; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as an invalid lady's nurse and sew; a good home preferred to high wages; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 49th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; CAN take a baby from its birth; excellent City reference; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 306 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse; understands the care of a baby from birth; good reference; willing; City or country. Call at No. 490 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HONEST, GOOD GERMAN girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is very willing; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on lady and assist with grown children, and otherwise obliging; best City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 30, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; cuts, fits, &c.; a superior needle-woman; neat and obliging; wants a situation in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS AND TO WAIT ON A LADY, OR take entire charge of a young child, and cut and fit for it; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; would assist in chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 245 East 44th st., near 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on machine; no objection to chamber-work; best of reference. Call at No. 328 East 21st st.

TRAVELING COMPANION AND SECRETARY to a Lady. References exchanged. Address "Secretary," *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid; is capable of doing first-class waiting; best City reference; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver; or would go as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 964 3d av., between 57th and 58th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. E., 119 West 37th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—By a man aged twenty-four years, who is a good driver and groom; can also milk, assist in garden, do chores, &c.; City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his present employer as to honesty, capability, and sobriety; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant man; wife as first-class laundress; in City or country; is willing and obliging, sober and honest; is a careful City driver; understands his business; has several years' first-class City reference; both of them highly recommended. Address H. F., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH the best City and country references; safe and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; would go a short distance in the country; six years in his last place. Call or address G. J. D., No. 119 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has four years' City reference from his last employer. Address R. A., Box No. 75 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN, A situation for his coachman, who has been in his employ for some fifteen years; can be highly recommended; a most obliging and competent man. Apply at No. 35 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 21 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN; HAS good City references; no objections to the country. Address Robert, Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN or groom; City or country; good references from last employer. Address D. C., Box No. 78 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business in a private family. Call or address F. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; City or country. Call or address James, present employer's, 26 Lafayette place.

COACHMAN.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business; has the best City reference. Apply or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, together; man is an excellent coachman and groom, and willing to make himself generally useful; wife is a good plain cook and and an excellent laundress; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; highly recommended. Address D. V., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; FOUR years' reference; thoroughly understands the business; no objections to the country; expectations as regards salary, moderate; willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. W., No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS WILLING to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good references. Apply or address W. L., Mr. Hays' saddlery store, Richmond Road, Staten Island, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope desires a situation for his coachman, who has been with him some time, and is a good reliable man. Apply at private stable, No. 162 West 56th st., between 6th and 7th avs., or to John S. Kennedy, 41 Cedar st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF HIS horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; single; three years' reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address H. L. A., No. 64 Nassau st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) AS coachman; one that thoroughly understands his business; can give three years' good City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; City or country. Call or address James, present employer's, No. 26 Lafayette place.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; best City reference. Call or address P. N., No. 62 West 43d st.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a German man and wife, aged twenty-nine years; speak fair English; no children; man can do farm-work, milk, care horses and cattle, drive work oxen, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook, nice washer and ironer, and will do all kinds of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MARried man, aged forty years, no children; man is a good hand to care and drive horses; can also milk, take care of stock, do gardening, mow lawn, &c.; prefers cottage or rooms for wife, and she do the family washing; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WORKING gardener, married, no children, to take charge of a gentleman's place; is competent in every way; a new place where improvements wanted, preferred; two years' City reference. Address Gardener, G. K., No. 876 Broadway, store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands cultivation of greenhouse graperies, fruit, and vegetables; ornamental planting of the same; best testimonials can be given. Address J. C., seed store, No. 9 John st.

GROOM.—BY A SWEDE; HAS SOME KNOWLedge of horses and carriages; would like to get employment in a private family without wages for some months; can drive beautifully; speaks English; good references. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

PORTER.—BY A STEADY MARRIED SCOTCHman, as porter in a wholesale house, or would drive a truck; first-class references. Those wishing a steady, sober man address M. C., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man as a general useful man on a gentleman's place; is a good plain gardener; understands farm-work, the care of horses, and milking. Address D. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN, AGED TWENTY-eight years, who is a first-class groom and good driver; can also milk, care cattle, mow lawn, assist in garden, tend furnaces, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER, who has had great experience; knows how to take care of silver well; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; has the best of reference. Apply to Nickel, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; IS A THORoughly competent waiter; is willing and obliging; has the best City references; City or country; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO FRENCH married people; respectable and well recommended; country preferred; one as good waiter; the other as laundress, or laundress and light chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITer or valet; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Call at No. 8 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address X. Y., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — A NURSE, ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE years old, kind and tidy, to take charge of a child eight months old, brought up by hand; she must be honest, with good references; a strong English or Welsh Protestant woman preferred. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock No. 365 West 20th st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A MANUFACturing and importing house. Address, with references, age, and salary required, to H. A. Y., Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A GOOD LAUNdress; must be Protestants, and bring good City references. Apply at No. 9 East 14th st., after 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, Protestant, middle aged, in the country; two hours from City; no dairy work. Apply two days. E. SNOW, No. 69 West Broadway.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH LAUNdress to assist in chamber-work in a small private family. Address or call at No. 16 East 69th st.

THREE HUNDRED GOOD STAGE-DRIVERS wanted in New-York; wages, $2 50 per day.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 299 MULBERRY ST. }

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND FOR THE CITY of New-York give public notice that it will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) during the month of May, for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses for the ensuing year, to sell strong and spirituous Liquors, Wines, Ale and Beer, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, at the following rates of license fees, which have been established in conformity with chapter 549 of laws of 1873, viz:

CLASS 1. For first-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2. For second-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $150.

CLASS 3. For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $100.

CLASS 4. For store-keepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.

CLASS 5. For all places where Ale and Beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous Wines or Liquor, the sum of $30.

The amount of the License Fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a License will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Particular attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath, and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or any immoral or unlawful purpose.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws is open in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this Board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES L. STEWART,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
JOHN R. VOORHIS, } Commissioners of Excise.

FISH CULTURE.—THE REPORT OF THE NEW-York Fishery Commission is ready for distribution, and will be sent to any address on application to the undersigned inclosing a two-cent stamp.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
No. 160 Broadway.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
EDWARD M. SMITH,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, May 16, at 12 noon.
Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
CHINA.....May 2
GRANADA.....May 16
COLORADO.....May 30
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong...May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong...May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $49, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13	China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16	Calabria, Wed'day, June 3
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Parthia, Saturday, June 6
Atlas, Saturday, May 23	*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, May 16, 1874.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....Saturday...May 16
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday...June 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.
Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.
NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY May 16, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH.....May 15
CLARIBEL.....June 5
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....May 15
ETNA.....June 2
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Alexandria, Sat'day, May 16	Bolivia, Tuesday...May 26
Elysia, Tuesday....May 19	Europa, Thursday..May 28
Olympia, Thursday.May 21	Anglia, Saturday....May 30
India, Saturday......May 23	California, Tuesday.June 2

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, May 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, June 13
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
HERDER, Capt. A. FISCHER, May 19.
GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....May 12, 2 P. M.
(No Boat May 19.)
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. .....June 30, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $25, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING at Queenstown.
Steamer PENNSYLVANIA, from Philadelphia....May 23
Steamer ILLINOIS, from Philadelphia....May 28
Passage at reduced rates.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE.....May 16
GLAMORGAN.....June 13
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. MANKIN, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, May 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 20.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..Sat., May 16, 3 P.M.	Greece..June 6, 9:30 A. M.
Spain...Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.	Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Saturday, May 23, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. H. SCHULENBURG, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, May 16.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....May 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....May 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....May 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....June 4
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE—NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.—Steamer SWITZERLAND sails May 16. First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.
Drafts for £1 and upward at lowest rates.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS
Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE SHOULD procure "Appleton's European Guide" before starting on the steamer.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island, and Mott's Dock. On and after MONDAY, May 11, the commodious steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) at 8:30, and 33d st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.
J. & R. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMER HELEN.
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, May 11..3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 11..6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 14th...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 15th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 15th......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 16th..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th..7:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in a pleasant home in the country, about thirty miles from the City; five minutes from railroad depot; good table; rooms handsomely furnished; fine shade-trees near the house. For particulars inquire of A. A. NEARING, No. 54 Lispenard st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE LINDEN HOUSE near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one and a half miles from depot; nice, shady lawn; grounds very high and dry; small lake with boat on it; large rooms, and terms moderate. May be had by application to JOSEPH W. COLLINS, Post Office Box No. 34.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from ferry, having some nice rooms to spare, wish to board two or three American or German gentlemen of good family. Address D. W., Box No. 5,519 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN, WITH ADvantages of home and school; thorough instruction in English, music, and needle-work; terms moderate; healthful location. Address Mrs. HARRIETTE E. SEYMOUR, New Canaan, Conn.

SPACIOUS ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD among mountains and pine groves; quiet and retired; families declining housekeeping well accommodated; terms moderate.
L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMAN, LADY, AND two children may find excellent board in a private family on a farm in Rockland County, at reasonable terms; good references. Call at No. 270 Greenwich st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ASHLAND HALL, THREE minutes from depot; excellent accommodations for families and single gentlemen; large grounds; plenty of shade.

HOME FOR INVALIDS AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Modern house, where quiet and cleanliness prevail; highest references. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED AT Englewood, Morristown, and other places in and near New-York by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library rooms.

PERSONAL.

MAN MISSING.—HENRY M. OLMSTED LEFT his home in Port Jarvis, on FRIDAY NIGHT, May 8, since which time he has not been heard from. He is supposed to have arrived in Jersey City early on Saturday morning, about fifty-eight years of age, of medium height; hair, whiskers, and moustache, dark gray, and is round shouldered. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his wife.
PORT JARVIS, N. Y. Mrs. H. M. OLMSTED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF MATCH CARriage horses, bays, eight years old, height 15.3, long tails, perfectly matched, and very stylish; guaranteed in every particular; lowest price, $1,500. Also one full Clarence and one Clarence coupé, built by Miner & Stevens, and one dog cart. For information apply to Room No. 37, No. 111 Broadway, or to GRAHAM & CO., No. 1,241 Broadway, where they can be seen.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash. E. BARTLETT, Harness Manufacturer and Importer, Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S RIDING HORSE, IMPORTED in 1872; eight years old; sound, well broken, gentle and valuable; has been driven one year; a good pair of carriage horses will be taken in exchange. Apply to ANTON MARKERT, No. 35 Lexington av.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—ABOUT thirty wagons, rockaways, &c., my own make, for sale at great bargains. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 127th st. and 3d av.

A SPLENDID THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY saddle horse will be sold cheap, owner having no use for him; is perfectly sound. Call at stable No. 146 West 50th st.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEATED PHAETON, IN THOROUGH good order, made by Brewster & Co. Apply at No. 17 East 30th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO NEWLY AND handsomely furnished front rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first class. No. 37 East 19th st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS IN BEST houses, City and country. List of vacant rooms, prices, &c., with full particulars, free to boarders. HANKINS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway. Open evenings.

ONE LARGE BACK PARLOR, HANDSOMELY furnished; also, third-story back room, with bed-room adjoining, hot and cold water, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 214 East 11th st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—An elegantly-furnished suite of rooms to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best of reference. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED, AIRY ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, with private bath-room communicating, with or without communicating bed-room, at No. 160 2d av.; terms reasonable.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; bath, closet, &c.; private table; or for gentlemen without board; also, single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—REsponsible parties wishing pleasant rooms, with good board, can find the same at No. 23 Lafayette place. References exchanged.

ONE LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, THIRD FLOOR, suite, desirable; four rooms on second floor, with or without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 147 West 45th st., near 6th av.

NO. 4 WEST 28TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, in a German family, with the comforts of a home; house and location first class; terms moderate; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—PARTIES DESIRING FINE apartments en suite, for Summer or longer, can make favorable arrangements, with or without private table; house large and airy.

NO. 223 WEST 24TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS ON second and third floors, with board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife; modern improvements; terms moderate.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, without board; also parlor floor, suitable for dentist, physician, or a party of gentlemen.

NO. 63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.
Elegant cool rooms to let, with board, for family or single gentlemen.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—TWO square rooms, newly furnished, private family, without board; references required and given.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED BEDROOMS and parlors; also single rooms; at No. 164 5th av.; baths on each floor; references; terms easy for Summer.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class modern house, No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—A THIRD FLOOR front room to rent, with board, to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife; references.

TWO PARLORS ON THE FIRST FLOOR TO LET, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; also two rooms on second floor, and extension room.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, FURnished, to gentlemen, in private house No. 3 East 30th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen only.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—A LARGE SECONDstory front room, with board. Reference.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A GOOD-SIZED front room, (southerly exposure,) with breakfast, between 22d and 30th sts., Broadway and Madison av. Address BARNARD, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., Proprietors,
Will open June 1, at popular prices. $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August.
Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York City.

Tappan-Zee House,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)
NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.
This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20, having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address L. D. MANSFIELD.

LENOX HOUSE,
GREENWICH, CONN.
First class in all respects.
I would advise families looking for a fine and healthy Summer resort to go to Greenwich and see the Lenox House. Grounds and everything more attractive than last Summer. Apply for rooms at the Lenox House, No. 72 5th av., or at Greenwich, Conn. A fine livery stable connected with the hotel. A. J. RUTJES.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address
EDWARD COZZENS.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—TWO HOURS from New-York, one and one-half miles from Highland Mills, on Erie Railway; no fevers, no mosquitoes, (too much air;) 1,200 feet elevation; view from piazzas thirty miles; beautiful lake; the airiest mountain home this side the Catskills; excellent accommodations; reasonable terms for season; carriage meets the 9 A. M. train from New-York; send for circular.

A FAMILY RESORT.
Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE (formerly Santiago Park) will open on SATURDAY, May 16. Beautifully situated on Passaic River, within five minutes of depot; newly furnished; boating, bathing, billiards, &c. Terms reasonable. Address PROPRIETOR OF WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE, Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on June 15, 1874, under the management of its former owner and proprietor, JOSEPH H. COOPER. Persons wishing to secure rooms for their families can do so by applying at the hotel or by addressing JOSEPH H. COOPER, Manager.

HOTELS.

A NUMBER OF RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO small, first-class families, prices moderate, at Grand Union Hotel, on Park av. and 41st st.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, 4th and Madison avs. and 26th and 27th sts., occupying the entire block.

A marvelous entertainment, with a success surpassing that of any enterprise known to the amusement world!

Average daily attendance 20,000, with thousands unable to gain admission at the evening entertainment!

No diminution of the brilliant Chariot, Hurdle, and Flat Races by young and daring English, French, and American ladies!

Among the new features is a spirited contest between American and English running horses with native and foreign Jockeys!

Elephant, Pony, and Monkey Races as usual, with the beautiful spectacle of 21 LIBERTY HORSES in full speed upon the grand race-course.

GRAND MENAGERIE open at 1:30 and 7 P. M., affording to old and young a most interesting and valuable study in Natural History.

GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS moves promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock, when all should be seated in the vast Amphitheatre.

Box-office open from 8 to 4. Seats secured three days in advance; also at Millet & Co.'s, No. 437 Broadway.

Grand orchestra, $1 50; orchestra, $1; balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents; private boxes, seating four, $6.

NO PORTION OF THIS ENTERTAINMENT IS A CIRCUS.

THE BEST SEATS FOR BARNUM'S HIPPOdrome, and all Theatres, at TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE POPULAR AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
IN HIS GRAND ROLE OF SPARTACUS,
in Dr. Bird's classical play of
THE GLADIATOR.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS and at the SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH as RICHELIEU.
MONDAY, May 18, HAMLET.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at the box-office of theatre, or branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

728 BROADWAY. | GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE. | 730. BROADWAY.
LAST NIGHTS OF HUMPTY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
LAST CHANCE TO SEE FOX WITH HIS WORLD OF WONDERS ERE HE DEPARTS ON A SUMMER TOUR. SEE HUMPTY AT HOME.
Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2. Every evening at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock,
THE GREAT HERRMANN,
THE
WORLD-FAMOUS PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
HERRMANN. POPULAR HERRMANN.
HERRMANN. PRICES. HERRMANN.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, May 28, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto, for the ensuing year—say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand (7,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, five hundred and fifty (550) tons of egg size, and four hundred and fifty (450) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1875. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
} Committee on Supplies.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.
Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.
All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.
Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.
The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.
The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.
Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT NEW-YORK CITY.
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 18th day of May, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing required for the building.
Copies of the specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.
All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.
Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address
CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.
For specifications apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 13 West st., Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
New location, 28th st., corner of Broadway.
Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Play over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Proprietor and Manager.
DIVORCE!!
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
CHARACTERS by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Louis James, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. Hart Conway, Mr. Geo. De Vere, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Nellie Mortimore.
ONLY DIVORCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
TUESDAY NEXT, May 19,
Mr. DALY will present for the first time at this theatre an entirely new dramatic arrangement of the ever famous
OLIVER TWIST!
which will be offered with EVERY SCENE NEW, and with a cast of PHENOMENAL MARK, including BIJOU HERON, as OLIVER; Mr. CHARLES FISHER (for the first time) as FAGIN THE JEW; Mr. JAMES LEWIS as the ARTFUL; Mr. LOUIS JAMES as BILL SYKES; Mr. DAVIDGE as BUMBLE, and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT (for the first time) as NANCY SYKES.
*,*Box-sheet for the first night of OLIVER TWIST will be opened SATURDAY MORNING.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
GRATIFYING SUCCESS
of T. W. Robertson's charming comedy of
SCHOOL!
Mr. Wallack has much pride and pleasure in announcing that one of the PUREST AND MOST GRACEFUL OF MODERN PLAYS has, in its production at this theatre, proved the
GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON!
and will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
with its
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS,
an
UNEQUALED CAST,
including
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.....as.....JACK POYNTZ
and other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, EDWARD ARNOTT, J. PECK, J. F. JOSEPHS, J. ATKINS, T. MORGAN, H. SMITH, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Misses E. ROWE, C. BATE, J. ROSS, J. CLARK, K. MORGAN, J. ELTON, E. FORTESCUE, and GEORGIE COMSTOCK.
SCHOOL MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.
Box-book open two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 15 at 8.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
1. Overture, "The Water-carrier".....Cherubini
2. Scherzo, "Reformation Symphony".....Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, "Carnevalsbilder," (new,).....Strauss
4. Hungarian Suite, (new,).....Hofmann
1. Im Kroenungsaal. 2. Romanze. 3. In der Puszta.
5. Overture to the Cantata, "Don Munio," (new,).....Dudley Buck
6. Andante, "Fifth Symphony".....Beethoven
7. Scherzo, "A Vision," (new,).....H. Stiehl
8. Selections from the first act of "Lohengrin".Wagner
9. Overture, "Le Medecin malgre lui," (first time,).....Gounod
10. Waltz, "Wine, Woman, and Song".....Strauss
11. "Amaryllis," air composed by King Louis XIII. Gyhs
12. March, "Mazeppa".....Liszt
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Packages, containing twelve tickets, $5, can now be obtained at the principal music stores, No. 285 Broadway, and Central Park Garden.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 and $2, according to location.

THE FINAL "WALLACE HOP."
The undersigned desire to return thanks to their friends and the public for their very liberal patronage during the past season, and would state that their closing hop will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, at Tammany Building.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. and 4th av.—The FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and SCULPTURES, now open DAY and EVENING. Will close June 6.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND ERECTING A GRANITE MONUMENT AT THE SALISBURY NATIONAL CEMETERY.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1874.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874, for furnishing and erecting at the National Cemetery at Salisbury, N. C., a granite monument in accordance with design adopted by the Secretary of War, and now in this office, where it can be examined.
A specimen of the material proposed to be used should accompany each bid.
The following is a copy of the law of March 3, 1873, providing for the erection of this monument:
"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to have erected in the National Cemetery at Salisbury, North Carolina, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the twelve thousand Union soldiers who died in the prison-pen at that place, and whose remains are buried in trenches in that cemetery; and the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."
The monument is to consist of an obelisk resting upon a pedestal and steps of granite, to be enriched with sculpture. The total height from the top of foundation to apex of obelisk being thirty-eight feet six inches.
The law limits the total cost of the monument furnished and set up in place to ten thousand dollars, and no bid exceeding that amount can be entertained.
Engraved elevations and plans of the design will be prepared for use of bidders.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Granite Monument at Salisbury (N. C.) National Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1874.
Sealed proposals (in triplicate) under the usual conditions will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., June 11, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows:
Fuel at the following-named posts:
Forts Columbus, Wood, Hamilton, and Wadsworth, and David's Island and Willet's Point, New-York Harbor; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.
HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1874.
Sealed proposals (in triplicate) under the usual conditions will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows: Forage and Straw at the following-named posts: Forts Columbus, Wood, Hamilton, and Wadsworth, New-York Harbor; David's Island and Willet's Point, New-York Harbor; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. BANG, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry J. Bang, Jr., New-York City, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON GOTTGETREN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the twenty-third day of April, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Solomon Gottgetreu, of the City of New-York, in said District; who was on the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, Assignee.
my1-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 13th day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS N. LINDSLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my15-law3wF* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of May, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN WILLIAMS, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
W law3S* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11; Saturday Matinée at 1:30 P. M.
The management have the pleasure of announcing, with the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,

The Magnificent Revival,

after the most careful preparation, with entirely new scenery, elegant furniture, and rich appointments, and with a cast which has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage, (of Dumas', the younger's, great play.)

CAMILLE,

For a limited number of performances.
CAMILLE, (her first appearance at this theatre since her return from her starring tour).....Miss CLARA MORRIS
Nichette.....Miss KATE CLAXTON
Mme. Prudence.....Miss EMILY MESTAYER
Olympe.....Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Nanin.....Miss KATE HOLLAND
Armand Duval.....Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr.
Count De Varville.....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Monsieur Duval, his first appearance in six months.....Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Gaston Rieux.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Gustave.....Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Arthur.....Mr. PERCY SINCLAIR
Messenger.....Mr. W. J. QUIGLEY
Entirely new scenery by R. MARSTON.
New music by H. TISSINGTON.
SATURDAY, May 16, at 1:30, first matinée of CAMILLE.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats may now be secured.

THE BEST SEATS FOR CAMILLE, (MISS MORRIS,) at TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
Mrs. W. G. JONES.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
WILSON BROTHERS,
FRENCH SPY,
Prof. FOX,
JONATHAN BRADFORD,
ALICE DALY,
HANDSOME JACK,
GRINNELL CHILDREN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MARIETTA RAVEL.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Last time of the renowned artist, SOPHIE MILES, in her specialty drama DEBORAH. THE JEWESS.	Last night but one of the Pantomimist, MARIETTA RAVEL, in the Military Drama, THE FRENCH SPY, and favorite Comedietta.

MONDAY, May 18...(first time)...Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
The most wonderful achievement of illusive science.
THE GREAT STORM OVER LONDON.
LAGRENIA, the PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
Prof. TOBINS will introduce the amusing "CABINET MYSTERY;" or, THE DAVENPORTS OUTDONE, into his lectorium seances.
Open daily from 1 to 5, and from 7 to 10. Admission $1; no extras.

STEINWAY HALL. MAY 20.
SHAKESPEAREAN AND HUMOROUS
Recitation in character,
with stage effects,
by
GRACE GREENWOOD and
SARAH F. AMES.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. } At Carrillo's, 12th st. and Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at Hall, Wednesday, 20th.
Programme will be announced.

MR. WESTON'S GREAT trial in Pedestrianism, in AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, is daily witnessed by brilliant assemblages of ladies and gentlemen. Grand Promenade Concerts Afternoons and Evenings. Admission 50 cents.

BILLIARDS.
GRAND MATCH FOR $2,000,
Between CYRILLE DION and MAURICE DALY,
At TAMMANY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, May 15.
600 Points—French Carom.
TICKETS, $1; Reserved, $1 50.
To be had at Chris. O'Connor's, Cyrille Dion's, Garnier's, and Daly's Spingler Rooms.
Paris Mutual Pools will be sold at Chris. O'Connor's every evening before the match.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
corner 23d st. and 4th av.
Admission, 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1874.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members, and the election of Officers and Directors of the Institution, will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the grounds of the institution. A train leaves 30th st. at 1 o'clock P. M.; returning, leaves the institution at 5:15.
GEO. A. ROBBINS, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 19th of May, 1874.
Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*
WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,
in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best *made, and combine* PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of tone. Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.
WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
have great power *and a fine singing tone, with all modern* improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These Organs and Pianos are warranted for six years.* PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and balance in* monthly payments. *Second-hand instruments taken in* exchange. *Pianos and Organs to let at low* prices. AGENTS WANTED *in every County in the* U. S. *and* Canada. *A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

SCHUBERTH & CO.,

(Established A. D. 1850,)
CARL HEUSER, SUCCESSOR,
PUBLISHER & IMPORTER OF MUSIC
FORMERLY AT NO. 820 BROADWAY,
Has removed since May 1, to
841 Broadway and 59 East 13th St.

SONGS of GRACE & GLORY

The very best Sunday-school Song Book. *By* W. F. SHERWIN *and* S. J. VAIL. 160 Pages. Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. *Price in* Boards, 35c.; $30 *per* 100. *A* Specimen Copy, *in* Paper Cover, mailed for Twenty-five Cents.
Six New Songs *in* pamphlet form, *for* SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES, *from* "SONGS *of* GRACE *and* GLORY." *Price* $2 *per* 100. Specimen copy *of the* Anniversary Songs, *and* 6 Sample Pages *of the* Book, mailed *for* 3 *cent stamp.* Publishers, HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PIANO-FORTES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT SECond hand, of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices; also pianos to rent of our own manufacture, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A GREATER VARIETY OF NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs for rent or sale at lower prices than elsewhere; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Weber, and others. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who loosened the wheels of my wagon Saturday, May 9; it was done between the hour of 3:30 and 4:30 A. M., at either the *Sun* or *Times* Office. Apply to JOSEPH J. GOODE, Goode's News Agency, 249 3d av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

OPENING OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION—THE RIGHT TO VOTE DISCUSSED—STORY OF THE SEVENTY-TWO PIONEERS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The first session of the Sixth Annual Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association was held in Irving Hall yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony presiding. The hall was well filled on the occasion, and the proceedings were conducted with general unanimity. Among the prominent ladies in attendance were Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Martha C. Wright, Mrs. Sara J. Spencer, Dr. Josephine Mix, Mrs. Frances V. Hallock, Mrs. Lilie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Slocum, &c. Mrs. Anthony opened the meeting by reading the call, and defining the objects and purposes of the association. She wanted, she said, for her part, something more than State security and State protection of her right to vote. [Applause.] She believed in concentration of power in the National Government for the protection and the freedom of the franchise to every United States citizen, and nothing short of that would she be content with, nor would she cease the fight until that was secured. She drew attention to the fact that, in accordance with a legal enactment, the only class of citizens who had a national protection at the ballot-box were the colored men, and not a single white citizen, native or naturalized, was entitled to such a protection. Judge Hunt, of the Supreme Court, in one of his decisions, declared that under the law at present in existence, if a black man was interfered with in the exercise of the franchise, the Federal Government would step in and protect him, but such protection is not guaranteed to the white man. They demanded for women the same protection accorded to colored men. They demanded political recognition in every State of the Union, and they would have it, though in the effort they should be again subjected to arrest and conviction.

Mrs. Mix read the annual report, which showed the rapid advancement of their cause throughout the Union and the establishment of associations similar to their own. In Michigan, next election, the question would be submitted to a vote of the people, and they had every hope of success. Even in European countries the subject of the condition of woman was now receiving attention, and measures were taken with a view to her social and general elevation. The report urged energetic action during the present session of Congress.

Mrs. Spencer read a very interesting paper on the condition of the woman's suffrage movement in Washington. She said: The strange mental and moral apathy which had always pervaded the atmosphere of Washington was chiefly due to the fact that it had never been definitely settled whether Washington, D. C., was the capital of the United States or only the capital of the District of Columbia. When, ninety years ago, eight cities were contending for the honor of being the capital of the new Republic, it seemed that the new city, magnificently planned on the banks of the Potomac, would be the pride and glory of the nation. But year after year our forefathers, so overlauded in song and story, continued to make blunders in its management which a little wholesome counsel with our grandmothers might have prevented. Men in those days, owing much to the tedious methods of travel, left their wives and children at home, and the temporary interest in the new capital soon died out. What was everybody's business was nobody's business, and was recklessly done or neglected altogether. Men of all races and nations and colors swooped down upon the national Treasury, gathered their spoil, scattered their vices, and went away abusing Washington. But within the past few years it had become a city of homes. Men bring their wives and daughters with them now, and palaces must be raised for them to dwell in. The broom brigade of women have swept and polished the Treasury from attic to basement, and another broom brigade of quite as earnest women are beginning to work at the other end of the avenue' determined to sweep out the social, moral, and political corruptions which, worse than whisky and tobacco juice, have poisoned the air of the nation's capital, and they are determined to make it pure and sweet and clean, from lofty dome to pillared basement. The noble women who have held conventions in Washington, year after year have sown good seed and it has taken root, is springing up and bearing fruit all round them. A few years ago the very name of woman suffrage was greeted by a coarse laugh from the majority of the members of both Houses of Congress. Now the leading men of Congress declare that it is the vital question of this age, the only salvation of the country from utter corruption and ruin, and, when, a year ago, a member from one of the rural districts demanded to know why "those women were permitted to occupy the rooms belonging to the Committee on Education and Labor, and demanded that they be driven out," the laugh was all on the other side of the house, and he sank to his seat in ignomiuious silence. Soon after the District was created a Territory, entitled to a representation in Congress, and about the time that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives referred the question of voting under the fourteenth amendment to the courts, a little company of women, who had rarely before left their homes, and who never could be suspected of desiring notoriety, either in society or elsewhere, organized an association for the purpose of securing the franchise to the women of the District. Every law that was made concerned them and their homes. If the schools were badly managed, our children were the sufferers. If the dram shops were licensed and protected, our sons were tempted and ruined. If social vices were sheltered and encouraged by the municipal regulations, our own sons and daughters were likely to be drawn into the maelstrom and lost for ever. The world asked too much of women when it demanded that their gentle influence shall save their families from the road that leads to death, while it gave them no power to deal with a single crime in the calendar, and insists that they shall not even appear to be conscious of that which passed under their eyes. Could vice and crime ask for more perfect security and protection than in the utter blindness and ignorance concerning this phase of society in which mothers, wives, and daughters have been taught to dwell? They held nineteen parlor meetings, and when the Spring election was announced, seventy-two women applied at the City Hall for registration. They were refused in a very polite speech, in which the Chief said that nothing would give him more pleasure than to receive their names if he had not been forbidden by the word "male" in the act establishing the territory. So they were prevented from voting, though they were not considered exempt from working in the kitchens and over the wash-tubs all over the country. Who can say, she asked, that any one of the hard-working women would not have been as safe and wise and intelligent a voter as her husband? Some of the most intelligent and efficient co-laborers they had in Washington were colored women who call upon and reason with the members of Congress in behalf of the civil disabilities of colored men and entirely neglecting the interests of colored women—not to mention the interests of millions of white wives and mothers. The next day they offered their votes in their respective wards two by two, and, of course, were refused the privilege of registering them. The Judges of the Election had held a meeting the night previous, and all agreed upon a line of action. They knew that they would be sued if they rejected their ballots, and they felt that the City Government would sue them if they accepted them. The Judges, therefore, made a pretense of searching their names on the register, and failing to find them, replied that they were sorry they could not accept them. That was enough; they had done their duty, and were prepared to bring the question into court, having been absent from the domestic circle and "that baby" exactly thirty minutes. The speaker left "that baby" once before at the urgent solicitation of a friend who wanted to attend a President's reception. For two hours they were packed between the vestibule and the reception-room, in a promiscuous throng, and were jammed, bruised, and suffocated, and with clothing torn, sick, demoralized, and humiliated, she at length reached "that baby." But for the sake of her child, she would not place herself in the same position again, not even for the glories of an inauguration ball. For health, happiness, and safety, she prayed to be delivered from a President's reception, and commended herself to the ballot-box. The press and the public predicted a general dissolution of the whole social fabric. It was expected that the husbands of the seventy-two who went to the polls would apply for divorces immediately; that women generally would become reckless and husbands broken-hearted and desperate. The papers rehearsed all the old objections to women suffrage and invented a few new ones. It was interesting to pair off the objections, and let them answer each other like paradoxes. It was said women would be influenced by their husbands, and would vote for bad men to please them; they had too much influence already, and if they were allowed any more, they would induce men to vote as they wished. Again, owing to the composition and structure of the female brain, it was held women were incapable of understanding political affairs; if women were allowed to vote, they would crowd all the men out of office, and they would then be obliged to stay at home to take care of the children. Grace Greenwood, who was one of the seventy-two women who went to the polls, said men were like the stingy boy at school with a cake, who said to his school-fellows: "All you that don't ask for it don't want it, and all you that do ask for it shan't have it." Women, it was said, were too pure to vote, as if this qualification unsuited them, while in the same breath it was said that all the bad women would vote, as if that class were in the majority and would carry every election. In other words, women were too bad to vote. Then women were too weak to bear the burdens of life. It would make them strong and coarse like men to vote. If the army of women who scrub, iron, and wash, and bake, and brew, rest on election day, and take a little fresh air on their way to the ballot-box, there was no doubt they would grow stronger and obtain higher wages. It doubled every colored man's wages in Washington to give him the ballot, so that when this political sovereign chooses, he can earn as much in one day as his wife can in seven. Then home was women's natural sphere, and man was divinely appointed head of the household, and its proper representative at the ballot-box. She answered these objections seriatim, and said that Congress would do nothing unless it was compelled to. Women signed petitions, and imagined that they had done a noble duty, and were surprised at the delay in the passage of their cherished measure. They should work for citizenship as men worked for money, and with unity there were women enough in the country of intelligence and position to to obtain their aim. She counseled united action and perseverance, and on concluding was loudly applauded.

The following resolutions were then proposed and adopted:

Whereas, It is a recognized principle of our Government that rights not delegated are retained by the people; and whereas, by the genius of this Government, no person has a right to act for another without delegated authority; and whereas, the women of this country have never delegated men to act for them; therefore,

Resolved, That the votes by Susan B. Anthony, Nannette B. Gardner, and other women, were but the just exercise of their natural right of self-government, which no judicial decree can justly reverse; and we recommend the continuance of efforts in that direction, in the full belief that women have a Constitutional right to an equal share in the Government.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the recent action of the Legislature of Michigan in submitting the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the men of the State, though common justice demands the voice of the whole people.

Resolved, That as resistance to tyranny is obedience to God, we congratulate those noble women of Massachusetts and Connecticut who have seen their farms struck off under the hammer, their houses sold over their heads, and their personal property taken, rather than submit any longer to taxation without representation; and we recognize herein the beginning of a conflict that will end only in the establishment of equality between men and women.

Resolved, That we return thanks to the Patrons of Husbandry for admitting women on equal terms to membership in their associations, where they are rapidly educating them to habits of business and self-reliance, and thus fitting them for the political responsibilities they are soon to assume.

Resolved, That the long struggle to obtain the repeal of the Missouri social evil ordinance, and the difficulty of presenting the enactment of a like ordinance in Illinois, although triumphs for women, are additional proofs of the necessity of giving her an equal voice with men in all legislation.

Resolved, That though charity suffereth long and is kind, there is a time when, like patience, it ceases to be a virtue, and that time having in our opinion now arrived in the political history of this country, we earnestly beseech the Republican and Democratic parties, in view of their signal failure to legislate to their own satisfaction, or that of the country at large, to exemplify the exhortation "let the dead bury their dead," leaving the process whether of inhumation or cremation to their own choice. [Applause.]

Mrs. Blake briefly addressed the meeting, asserting that women wanted no more compliments, but justice and right. She quoted the opinions of Mr. Huxley, and others, to prove that what woman wanted most of all things was the ballot, to ease the burdens already imposed upon her by nature.

Mrs. Slocum also addressed the meeting, and a recess then took place.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the convention Rev. Olympia Brown delivered an address on the general question of woman suffrage. She observed that a thoughtful consideration of the subject, devoid of prejudice, would at once make apparent the justice of their claim. Woman was deprived of the right of trial by a jury of her peers. She could not vote in the election of those who were to rule over her. She had no voice in the making of the laws, though she was compelled to pay taxes and contribute to educational purposes in the same proportion as men were required to do. The colleges were closed against them, and practically they stood before the nation as slaves. It was true, as was claimed, that a long list of evil women reigned in France, and their influence for evil was great, but that consideration had no bearing on the question of suffrage. While women should remember that they should use other means in the attainment of their object than an appeal to the passions, they should also bear in mind that God had given them a deep interest in their fellows, and in the Government of their country. Nature endowed woman with a sense of reason and faculties in common with man, and to crush her created an evil where God intended good. Her true place can only be discovered by leaving her free to enjoy the freedom God intended for her, and to permit her to act in accordance with her freedom. Woman, like man, was ambitious, and desired to carve out for herself a noble fortune, and in her intentions and efforts she should receive protection. Where was the justice in fettering her liberties, and imposing duties without the rights of citizenship? Until men met the issue fairly, they were tyrannical despots, and they never could ascertain whether the women of the country wanted to vote until they were given the opportunity to do so. Those arguments now advanced were not employed when suffrage was given the colored population, and if men would stoop from their present position of cowardliness and give them the equality they demanded the women of the land would appreciate and cherish it. Then men and women would rule side by side, and be truly one in the manner which God intended.

Dr. C. C. Dills in a brief speech expressed his hearty sympathy and concurrence with the purpose of the association, and condemned the inconsistency of the Government in refusing one portion of its citizens their natural rights while giving them no corresponding relief in exemption from taxation.

Mrs. Amanda Deyo, who was received with applause, said that the great necessity for the extension of the suffrage to women was daily becoming more apparent in view of the light thrown on the subject by the temperance crusade. A most lamentable result of freedom was evidenced in the manifestations of drunkenness in the faces of hundreds in our streets, who are themselves the voluntary slaves of the vilest system of bondage—the slavery of intoxication. Woman's rights, she asserted, were the strongest of man's rights, and if men would only consult their own interests they would see that female opposition to dram-selling was their greatest benefaction, and in its triumph consisted their greatest liberty. Women, it was admitted beyond question, were best adapted to housekeeping, and she characterized government itself as simply housekeeping on a large scale, in which they would impart a stimulus in economy and purity of administration.

Ernestine L. Rose, one of the oldest advocates of woman suffrage in the country, said that her creed recognized no sex, and humanity was independent of such distinction. Woman, like man, was bound by the same laws of morality. She experienced the same feelings of pleasure and pain, was subject to the same laws of life and death, and was punishable for all violations of the laws of society and government. She claimed boldly that suffrage was the true right of woman, and to refuse it to her was an injustice which men were not able to defend. Mrs. Rose, who has occupied the same platform for over thirty years, then declared that ill-health would prevent her from ever again appearing in public, and on retiring she was loudly applauded.

The session then adjourned to this morning.

THE BROOKLYN BUDGET FOR 1875.

Nearly all the departments of the Brooklyn City Government have, in accordance with the law, forwarded to the Controller estimates of the amounts required to maintain them during the next fiscal year. The Board of Estimate will meet in a few days to prepare the budget and consider each of the statements submitted to them. The following are the totals of the estimates of the different departments:

Board of City Works		$641,296 00
Board of Education.	General school fund	634,953 94
	Special school fund	1,209,699 64
Auditor's Department		11,538 00
Truant Home		18,200 00
Fire Department		345,500 00
Board of Elections		45,000 72
Board of Assessors		57,650 00
Police Courts		33,606 00
City Clerk's Office		20,000 00
Department of Police and Excise		859,776 00
Brooklyn Art Association		1,000 00
Department of Parks		168,006 00
Total		$4,046,226 30

The budget for 1875, as given above, is not complete, several departments having yet to be heard from. If the rate of increase in the departments yet to be heard from is in proportion to that to be found in the estimates already in, the Board of Estimate and the Joint Board will have to reduce the aggregate largely in order to keep the tax rate down to the tax rate of the present year.

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

On the 6th inst., while Mary F. Wagner, of No. 48 Pine st., was riding up Broadway in a Wall street stage, two men entered and seated themselves beside her. The man seated next to her drew a newspaper from his pocket and spread it over his knees, partially covering a portion of her dress. Suddenly the two men hurried from the stage, and after their departure she missed her pocket-book, containing $86. Yesterday, while passing along Broadway, Mrs. Wagner saw the man who was seated beside her when she lost her pocketbook, and caused his arrest by an officer of the Broadway Squad. When arraigned before Superintendent Matsell, he gave his name as Geo. Sanderson, and said he was a "caller" at a keno game on Eighth street, and had worked there as late as Tuesday last. Superintendent Matsell expressed his surprise at this statement, as he imagined that there were no "keno games" running in this City. The accused was detained for examination.

ALSATIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine, during the past month, cared for seventy-four immigrants, thirty-two of whom received board and lodging, and were sent to places of destination in the interior, at the expense of the society, while eighteen others were provided with employment in this City, and two were sent back to their native country. Of the above number twenty-eight were passengers of the abandoned steam-ship Europe. The receipts of the society during the past month amounted to $482 01. The expenses for the same period amounted to $699 55. A festival for the benefit of the immigrants will be held 15th July next.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

HOWARD MISSION FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—REPORTS AND ADDRESSES.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers was held last night in the Academy of Music, which was well filled. The exercises were of a most agreeable character, and the audience evinced the deepest interest in the proceedings. About 150 children were on the platform, and their gay attire and cheerful faces spoke far stronger than words of the admirable management of the institution which they represented. The infant class, consisting of about thirty little prattlers, prettily dressed, occupied a prominent position at the front of the platform, and attracted universal attention. The programme was judiciously selected, and the performances of the pupils, though not exactly up to the standard generally enjoyed at the Academy of Music, were received by the audience with a warmth of applause not always accorded to even the queens of song. The boxes were occupied by the leading philanthropists of the City, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, who have always taken an active part in charitable enterprises, occupied positions on the platform. The exercises commenced with the singing of the solo and chorus, "Hail, Queen of Morn," which was admirably executed. Rev. Mr. Danner, of East Orange, offered up prayer, and the Treasurer read his report, which showed that the receipts for the year ending May 1, 1874, had been $24,025 76, and the expenditures $23,920 35, leaving a cash balance of $105 41. Interesting congratulatory addresses were delivered by A. S. Hatch, President, and Rev. L. M. Pease, Superintendent of the mission; Rev. W. C. Van Meter, founder of the mission, who has just returned from missionary work in Rome, and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. The following selections were sung by the pupils, under the direction of Prof. Theodore E. Perkins: Solo and duet, "Forgive Our Transgressions;" chorus, "Hail, Smiling Morn;" solo, "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel;" solo and chorus, "The Water Nymphs;" "He Watcheth over Israel," from "Elijah;" "Glad Notes of Joy," and the "Hallelujah Chorus." While all the pupils acquitted themselves creditably and are entitled to commendation, the soloists, Misses Kate Dawson and Fanny McGowan, deserve particular mention for the admirable manner in which they sustained their trying parts. The exercises by the infant class showed careful training, and the little vocalists had the honor of receiving the first encore of the evening. At the conclusion of the exercises a collection was taken up and a number of annual contributors sent in their names.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday, in the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. I. C. Eddy, of Boston, presiding. Rev. Dr. Gillette presented the annual report of the Board of Managers, which stated that, though the work of the society was not encouraging, but this could be attributed to the fact that the Baptists give through the five channels of the American Bible Society, the Bible Union, the Baptist Publication Society, the Baptist Missionary Union, and the American and Foreign Bible Society. During the past year 1,272 Bibles and 1,393 Testaments were distributed gratuitously, and 628 Bibles and 872 Testaments were sold. A large number of copies of the Gospel of St. Luke in the French language were distributed, funds having been donated to the society for that purpose. Fifteen life members joined the society during the year. Rev. W. H. Parmly, D. D., Chairman of the Joint Committee of the American and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Union, reported that the Board of Managers of the society had approved of the union of the two societies, and the two committees had agreed upon a plan of union. Dr. Parmly presented a constitution for the approval of the society. It provided that the name of the new organization shall be the American and Foreign Bible Union, and that its object shall be to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the sacred Scriptures in all languages throughout the world. The principal portion of the proposed Constitution was the thirteenth article, which provided that the board shall have power to employ agents, translators, and colporteurs, to fix the compensation of all the salaried officers of the Union, and to take such measures as they shall deem necessary in making known the character and claims of the Union, in the collection of funds, and in distributing copies of the Scriptures throughout all lands, subject always to the provisions of the Constitution, and to the special instructions of the Union.

It is the intent of this article that the commonly received English version as well as revised versions shall be circulated in the English language as they may be called for. The Constitution was adopted after a long and excited discussion, and the board was instructed to effect a union with the American Bible Union on the basis of the constitution, and the subject was referred to the next board for final completion. The old board of officers was re-elected with the exception that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were united under the management of U. D. Ward. The managers of the third class, Rev. A. D. Gillette and Rev. N. W. Palmer, were elected in place of Rev. F. Johnson and Rev. John S. Holme.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held yesterday at the Astor House. The following managers were elected to serve for four years: Washington R. Vermilye, Chandler Starr, Robert Carter, Augustus Taber, James M. Brown, Caleb B. Knevals, Wm. F. Stearns, Henry M. Alexander, and John N. Stearns. The annual report showed that the receipts for the year were $664,436 06, including $333,238 37 for publications, $39,011 83 from rents, $171,284 87 from legacies, $115,713 84 from donations, and $5,187 15 from sundry items. The expenditures, $611,728 73. The number of volumes manufactured at the Bible House was 841,662, and 215,117 were printed and purchased abroad. The number of volumes issued was 990,572, comprising publications in forty languages.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The American Congregational Union gave its twenty-first social reunion last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Rev. O. M. Post, D. D., presided, and delivered the opening address. The other speakers of the evening were Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Rev. S. M. Studley, Rev. John Hall, and William R. Nicholson, D. D.

INSTRUCTING THE DEAF MUTES.

An interesting exhibition was given last evening at Lyric Hall by the pupils of the institution for the improved instruction of deaf mutes, illustrating the method of instruction by articulation and lip-reading. The President, Mark Blumenthall, M. D., opened the proceedings with a brief address, after which the Principal of the school, Mr. David Greenberger, came upon the platform with a class of four boys and three girls, about seven years of age, who had been but a short time in the institution. These children wrote down words of one syllable on the board, and pronounced them with tolerable accuracy from watching the teacher's lips in repeating them. The next class introduced had been about twelve months attending the schools, and showed great proficiency. Three other classes still more advanced performed exercises in reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic, which would do credit to boys and girls gifted with all their faculties. As each class left the platform the audience showed their appreciation by warm manifestations of applause. There are eighty children in the institution—forty boys and forty girls—and forty-five applications were refused within the past year for want of accommodation. At the conclusion of the exercises the President expressed the hope that by enlisting public sympathy in favor of the institution they would soon be able to receive a larger number.

AMUSING NOVELTIES AT BARNUM'S.

Another novel attraction—a wheelbarrow race—is to be added on Monday evening next, to the very unique performances at Mr. Barnum's Hippodrome. In answer to an advertisement for competitors over 100 candidates responded during the week. A dozen of the most stalwart of them being selected, they were, yesterday, made acquainted with the conditions of the race by Mr. Frank Whittaker, the Assistant Manager. The distance is to be two-fifths of a mile, or twice around the ring, the winner to receive as a prize a gorgeously-painted wheelbarrow. As may be imagined, the affair promises to be exquisitely ludicrous, and the efforts and stratagems of each competitor to reach the goal will be attended by innumerable collisions, prostrations, and barked shins. A sack race is also being arranged as one of the features of next week's programme, the contestants in which will be members of the Caledonian Club, who have not only volunteered for this race, but also to give an exhibition of the Scottish national games, with the proviso that the management furnish prizes for the winners. The distance of the sack race will be once around the ring, but, as a matter of course, it is extremely doubtful whether any of the men will reach the end of the course.

RECEPTION AT THE XAVIER UNION.

A reception was tendered to the members of the Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Lourdes last evening, by the Xavier Union, at the rooms of the latter society, No. 59 West Fifteenth street. The rooms were tastefully decorated with a variety of floral devices and banners, and the clergy and laity were well represented. Among those present were Bishops Corrigan, Newark, and Dwenger, Fort Wayne, Ill.; Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Messrs. Duranquet, Daly, Bonaventure, and a number of clergy from the various dioceses of the Union; Eugene Kelly, James A. McMaster, J. D. Kiely, Jr., H. H. Houget, James Olwell, Commissioner Lynch, Dr. Jeremiah O'Callahan, and a number of others. There were no ladies present. The guests were received by Rev. Henry G. Anderson, D.D., President of the Catholic Union, who delivered an address of welcome, to which Judge Threard, of New-Orleans, on behalf of the pilgrims, responded. Resolutions were presented to Rev. P. F. Daly, S. J., by the members of the Catholic and Xavier Unions, expressive of their regard and thanks for spiritual services rendered the societies. Rev. Mr. Daly replied in a short speech, in which he stated that he would not fail to express to the Pope the profound veneration in which he was held by the American Catholics. He then uttered a warm eulogium on the United States, under which so much freedom is enjoyed and liberty guaranteed. A collation was afterward partaken of by the guests, and they separated at an early hour.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL YESTERDAY—THE COMMITTEES—AMENDING THE CREED.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church met yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, Bishop Cummins presiding. After prayer the discussion of the article of the canon relative to the choice of wardens and vestrymen, which had been left undetermined on Wednesday evening, was resumed. A substitute for the whole article, providing that the vestrymen should be chosen from among the communicants of the church, when practicable, which was offered by Rev. Marshall B. Smith, was adopted. The council then proceeded with the consideration of the remaining canons, which, with several very slight alterations, were adopted, except the last, on marriage and divorce, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Canons, to be brought before the next General Council. The constitution and canons were then adopted as a whole by a unanimous vote. Col. Aycrigg moved that the thanks of the council be tendered Rev. Marshall B. Smith, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, which was unanimously passed. The report of the Standing Committee for the past five months was read by the Chairman, Rev. B. B. Leacock. The letter received from the Free Church of England, mentioned in THE TIMES of yesterday, was read to the council. In this letter terms of union with the Reformed Episcopal Church were proposed, and articles of federation and union were forwarded for acceptance. The articles were unanimously adopted by the council, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to communicate their decision to the proper parties by cable. A motion was then made to appoint a committee to nominate standing committees, and the President was empowered to appoint the nominating committee. A member of the council then said that Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Paterson, had with him a lecture containing a historical account of the changes of the Book of Common Prayer, and moved that he be requested to read the same to the council. The motion was carried, and after deciding that the standing committees should be balloted for immediately after the recess, and that the reading of the lecture should follow, the council adjourned until the afternoon.

On reassembling at 2:30 o'clock P. M., the following committees were appointed:

Standing Committee—Rev. Marshall B. Smith, Rev. B. B. Leacock, Rev. Mason Gallagher, Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rev. W. H. Reid, Col. Aycrigg, Mr. Herbert B. Turner, Mr. Chas. D. Kellogg, Dr. G. A. Sabine.

Doctrine and Worship—Rev. B. B. Leacock, Rev. Wm. McGuire, Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, Mr. Thomas H. Powers, Mr. H. Alexander, Mr. S. S. Woodford.

Constitution and Canons—Rev. Marshall B. Smith, Rev. Edward D. Neill, Rev. Walter Windmeyer, Mr. William Aldrich, Mr. A. S. Tyng, Mr. E. J. Keith.

Finance—Col. Aycrigg, Mr. T. L. Morgan, Mr. Albert Crane.

Treasurer—Mr. J. L. Morgan.

Trustees of Sustentation Fund—Mr. T. H. Powers, Mr. Wm. E. Wheeler, and the Finance Committee.

After the appointment of the committees, Rev. Mr. Gallagher read his lecture, which was very interesting. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded the lecturer by the council.

The matter of the revision and alteration of the Prayer Book was then entered into, and large printed proof-sheets were distributed among the members. After some discussion, and some few alterations and interpolations had been introduced, a motion was made to adjourn. Pending the adoption of the motion, Rev. Mr. Smith introduced Rev. Mr. De Witt, Professor of Biblical Literature of the Theological Seminary of New-Brunswick, N. J., to the council. He was received on the platform by Bishop Cummins, and was warmly welcomed by the members. The motion to adjourn was then carried, and the President invited Prof. DeWitt to make the usual prayer before dismissal, which he did with much eloquence and fervency.

The council again met at 8 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment, and the President being absent, Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, took the chair by invitation. After the opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Sabine, the labors of the council were resumed. A proposed amendment to the creed gave rise to much discussion. The amendment, which was proposed by Rev. Jas. D. Wilson, consisted in striking out the words "He descended into hell" from the body of the creed, and making it optional, under the directions in the Rubric, with the preacher whether he should use them or the words, "He went into the place of departed spirits." After a number of arguments had been advanced for and against the amendment, it was finally decided by vote. Of the clergy, 10 voted for and 3 against, of the laymen 14 for and 3 against. A motion to strike out the word "Catholic" and insert the word "Christian" in the creed was lost. After this the Nicene creed was adopted as it stood on the proof, and it being late the council adjourned until the usual time this morning.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The first regular meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association since the special primary election in the district, about five weeks ago, was held last night at No. 475 Ninth avenue. Henry G. Leask presided. It will be remembered that at the general Republican primary election last Winter there was a struggle for the supremacy in the organization between Messrs. Hiram A. Pooler and Wm. S. Murray, both gentlemen being strongly backed by their friends. The election was contested, and a committee was empowered by the central organization to settle the dispute. A new election was ordered, and the successful ticket appears to have satisfied everybody. Mr. Leask was elected President of the association, and Mr. Murray a delegate to the Central Committee. At the meeting last night all the necessary committees were appointed, and the association was completely organized. Mr. Pooler was placed at the head of the Finance Committee. There was a large attendance, much enthusiasm, and speeches were made by Messrs. Leask, Howard, A. Whitfield, and others. The speakers eulogized President Grant for vetoing the Currency bill, and praised Senator Conkling for his energetic opposition to the inflation measures proposed in Congress. There appears to be great harmony among the Republicans of this district, and it is believed that they will be better represented and more active at the polls next Fall than at any previous election.

BURGLARY IN JERSEY CITY.

When the clerks yesterday morning opened the clothing store of Samuel Clark, No. 23 Newark avenue, Jersey City, it was discovered that the place had been entered during the night and robbed of a large quantity of valuable goods. An entrance had been effected by forcing one of the iron doors in the rear of the store with a jimmy. The burglars ascended to the upper floor of the buildings and took out ten pieces of cassimere. From the lower floor they took a number of suits of clothing. With these they escaped. The porter engaged in the store found $600 worth of goods concealed beneath the rear stoop, and just inside the door over $1,000 worth of valuable goods had been packed ready for removal. Mr. Clark and his clerks were engaged all day yesterday in taken an account of stock, but up to the time of closing last night had not discovered definitely the amount of the loss. Mr. Clark says, however, that it will not exceed $800. Though the store is situated within 200 feet of Police Head-quarters, on Newark avenue, and of the First Precinct Police Station, on Montgomery street, it has been robbed four times within the last three years. It was last robbed during the time McWilliams was Chief of the Police Department, when between $5,000 and $6,000 worth of goods were taken away. The Police have no track to the thieves. Officer Smith was on the post on which the store is located, and his beat covers only a square.

THE CORPORATION'S CONTROL OF THE CROTON.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Thomas W. Gager made application to Judge Donohue, through his counsel, Mr. Pollock, for a writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner Van Nort to allow him access to the Croton water for the purpose of watering Grand street, for which he claims to have a contract with the residents thereon. Gager claims that he is willing to pay the usual consideration for such privilege, but that Mr. Van Nort is discriminating adversely to him, and in favor of another party. The answer to the application made on behalf of Mr. Van Nort by Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews was that the privilege had been awarded to another party before Gager had made his application, and that the latter had no right to make a contract with citizens to water the street or to expend money in carts, &c., as he claims he did, until he had first secured the privilege of obtaining the water; that, in short, there was no equity in the application, and it should be denied. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

TRIAL OF NEWARK OFFICIALS.

The jurors in the Newark official conspiracy trial were locked up all day yesterday. At 2 o'clock they were taken into court at their own solicitation and asked to be discharged, being, as they stated, unable to agree. Judge Depue said that the trial was an important one, which had been attended with great expense both to the county and the defendants; and, while he did not desire to coerce the jurors, he did not feel warranted in discharging them. They were sent back to the rooms, and provision was made to keep them together all night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William Newberry, an English sailor, fell overboard from the steam-ship Arragon, at Pier No. 18 East River, and was drowned.

James Finnerty, aged three and a half years, fell out of a fourth story window of No. 760 Tenth avenue, yesterday morning, and was fatally injured.

Mr. Charles Moran will read a paper on the "Resumption of Specie Payment and the Currency Question" before the Liberal Club, this evening, at Plimpton Hall.

Charles Schlott, a German grocer, of First street, near First avenue, who fell from his wagon in Second avenue on Saturday last, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Thomas Henderson, W. J. Hudson, T. P. Lawrence, Arthur S. Rendell, and E. T. Swezey, were yesterday admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange.

Thomas Harkins, aged twenty-four, of No. 119 Avenue D, fell into the East River at the foot of Sixth street, yesterday, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Henry Bushman, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, furnished $1,000 bail in the District Attorney's office, yesterday, and was released. John Jerken, of No. 63 New Bowery, became surety for Bushman.

The German House and Property Owners' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, Ch. Weltz presiding, held a meeting last night, when the project of forming a trust company was discussed.

The testimony of the contestants of the will of the late George Leslie closed yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The evidence tended to prove the unsound state of the testator's mind at the time of executing the will.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday were as follows: Steam-ships Napoli, from Glasgow, with 14 passengers; Elysia, from Glasgow, with 380; City of New-York, from Liverpool, with 323, and Hansa, from Bremen, with 313.

Clarence Levy, who claims pay for stationery furnished the County, and who had applied for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay, yesterday withdrew his application, the new Consolidation act having given such claimants a remedy at law.

The German Saloon-keepers' Association of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting in Avenue A yesterday afternoon, when measures were discussed to protect themselves against exactions on the part of ice monopolists, and to obtain a reduction of the license fee on beer.

John Dixon was arrested by William Kolb, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on a charge of driving a horse suffering from sores and want of food. Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, held him for trial yesterday in $300 bail.

Thomas Harkins, aged twenty-four years, residing at No. 119 Avenue D, fell overboard at the foot of Eighth street, yesterday morning, and was drowned. He was subject to fits, and it is supposed, was seized with one while sitting on the string-piece of the pier.

P. T. Barnum has sent an invitation to the Veterans of 1812, through Adjt. J. Gould Warner, to visit the Hippodrome on Wednesday afternoon, May 20. The Veterans will assemble at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, and proceed in a body to the Hippodrome.

The Norwegians of this City and of Brooklyn will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the union of Norway and Sweden, after the fall of Napoleon in 1814, with a grand festival at East River Park on Monday evening next, instead of Sunday, the day on which the treaty was effected.

The funeral of the late George W. Riblet, Ex-County Clerk, took place yesterday, at All Saints' Church. The pall-bearers were William Smith, S. D. Tucker, William Miles, George Blanney, Harrison Barber, and Robert Daring. The body was taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

George Stevens, proprietor of the gambling saloon corner of Bowery and Broome street, arrested by Capt. Clinchy on Wednesday night, was held for trial in $1,000 bail by Judge Flammer, at the Tombs, yesterday. Forty-seven men who were found gambling in the place were fined $3 each. Stevens paid all the fines.

On the 19th of April the house of Michael Blake, No. 119½ Willett street, was broken into, and clothing valued at $50 stolen. Daniel Zeigler and David Walsh were arrested yesterday on suspicion, and as several of the stolen articles were found upon them, they were held for trial in $2,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court.

A law recently signed by the Governor authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works to improve Worth street from Broadway to Chatham square, and the streets intersecting at the Five Points. Commissioner Van Nort is having specifications prepared to pave them with granite block pavement, and the work will be put in hand at an early day.

The Thistle Benevolent Association, a well-established Scottish organization of this City, held its forty-second annual meeting last evening at the Star Hotel, No. 60 Lispenard street. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: William Manson, President; M. Taylor, Vice President; John Taylor, Secretary, and James Warnock, Treasurer.

A jury was impaneled yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, for the second trial of Charles Callender, who is accused of having received a bribe of $76,000 for making a false report of the condition of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank a short time previous to its failure. The hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Among the estates now in course of settlement in the Surrogate's office is that of the late William Mackay, who was one of our oldest merchants. By his will the following bequests are made for charitable purposes: To Children's Aid Society, $3,000; Society for employment of Poor Women, $3,000; Sunday-school of Dr. Bellow's church, $1,000; American and Foreign Bible Society, $2,000; New-York Dispensary, $1,500; Colored Orphan Asylum, $1,500. Total, $12,000.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Charles O'Conor took place yesterday, from St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, and was attended by the most prominent members of the Bar and the Bench of the City. The coffin was of rosewood, and the plate bore the inscription, "Cornelia Livingston, Wife of Charles O'Conor. Died May 12, 1874." The pall-bearers were Messrs. Robert Livingston, William Lownes, William L. Schieffelin, Eugene A. Livingston, Charles A. Peabody, John W. Hainsley, President F. A. P. Barnard, John McKeon, John Jacob Astor, William D. Shipman, Joseph S. Bosworth, and Eugene Kelly. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BROOKLYN.

There were ninety-eight deaths for the week ending May 9.

Drawing-room cars are about to be put on several of the city horse car-lines.

Nearly $700,000 is to be collected in assessments for the Gowanus Canal improvement during the next twenty years.

The ladies of the Floral Mission sent contributions of flowers yesterday to St. John's Hospital, the Homeopathic Hospital, and to the Home for Consumptives.

Yesterday morning Judge Gilbert granted an order appointing Lyman W. Bates Referee, to pass upon the accounts of the Receiver of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

The annual Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island will assemble in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Clinton street, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The printers of this city held a secret meeting last evening for the purpose of establishing a Brooklyn Printers' Union and a scale of prices similar to that which exists in New-York.

By order of Gen. Meserole the Eleventh Brigade are preparing for a grand review on the 28th instant. The line will be formed on Clinton avenue, the right resting on Lafayette avenue.

The Board of City Works resolved yesterday to employ the Scrimshaw Pavement Company to make repairs in the concrete pavement on Henry and Montague streets, and Bedford avenue.

Annie McNeff, who attempted to shoot John C. Stephens, on Monday last, was yesterday held by Justice Reilly, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Alderman Kiefer obtained a permit yesterday from the Mayor authorizing the Williamsburg Saengerbund to parade with music and banners on Sunday next to receive the Teutonic Mannerchor of New-Haven at the foot of Division avenue.

The suit of Cortland A. Sprague against M. T. Rodman and the City of Brooklyn for the recovery of the property assigned by him to the city for an alleged defalcation, is on the new Equity Term Calendar, and will probably be tried next week.

The first quota of grain from the frozen canals has arrived at the Atlantic Docks. When canal navigation closed last Winter, about 4,000,000 bushels of grain were locked up by the ice in the Erie Canal, but 2,000,000 of that lying in the vicinity of railways were taken from the boats and sent on.

Charles Brown and William Stout, two cartmen, quarreled on the stand, near Myrtle Avenue Park, yesterday afternoon. During the quarrel Crown stabbed Stout in the arm, and in the struggle that followed the knife shut suddenly, wounding his own hand more severely than the stab had wounded Stout. Brown was arrested.

The Assessment Committee of the Common Council met last night, and confirmed assessment rolls for paving and grading streets and flagging sidewalks, amounting to $200,000.

The Board of Health resolved, at a special meeting, held yesterday, that hereafter no permits should be granted allowing animals to be fed on distillery or brewery grains and swills, or for building cow-stables in which cows are constantly kept. The Sanitary Superintendent was directed to report the earliest time when cow-stables unprovided with permits should be closed, and the cows removed.

In the case of Royal Sammis, Rudolph Sammis, and George B. Banks, who are under indictment for alleged complicity in the murder of Chas. Kelsey, at Jamaica, on the 4th of November, 1873, application was made by the prisoners' counsel yesterday to Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, for a writ of certiorari for the production of the indictments and proceedings of the prosecution up to date, for the purpose of an application for a change of venue. Judge Gilbert denied the application.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Atlantic Rowing Association, of Hoboken, have selected the 30th inst. as their opening day.

Hon. John Davidson, of Elizabeth, sails for Europe to-morrow, and will be gone several months. His friends on Wednesday night tendered him a farewell reception.

Chief Donovan, of Hoboken, says that his detectives have traced the man Carle, who robbed Sontag of $1,750, at the Hamburg-Bremen House some days ago, to St. Louis, and they expect to have him in a few days.

The Grand Central Committee of the Broad Silk Weavers, of Patterson, consisting of delegates from the several silk mills of the city, resolved on Wednesday night that, for the better protection of the broad silk manufacture, it is necessary that a minimum table of prices be made, and that the said list be submitted to all manufacturers, in order that the trade may be protected from the action of the unscrupulous and incapable.

Capt. George H. Fredericks, of the canal-boat George H. Mason, was drowned on Wednesday night at the Scranton Coal docks in Elizabeth. He had been spending the evening on a canal-boat which lay near his, and at 11 o'clock left for his own boat. He attempted to jump from one to the other, and, missing his footing, fell between the two boats and was drowned. His body was soon afterward recovered, and County Physician Terrel not deeming an inquest necessary gave a permit for burial. Fredericks was a man of temperate habits, and a resident of Red Bank, where he leaves a wife and one child.

[Advertisement.]

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.—"Where is the Post Office?" inquired a stranger of a Wall street broker. The latter hurriedly replied, "Opposite Knox's hat store, No. 212 Broadway." The information was sufficient, and resulted in the purchase of one of Knox's elegant Summer hats, and a gratified inspection of the Government building.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.—A. T. Hartney, Mrs. A. T. Hartney, Master Harry Schultz, Miss Nellie Schultz, Patrick McCabe, Mrs. Pollett, Mrs. Pook, Wm. Maxfield, Mrs. Hoffenbach, Miss Mary Ann Hoffenbach, Miss Jane Hoffenbach, Master Wm. Hoffenbach, Miss Fanny Hoffenbach, Master Ed. Hoffenbach, Henry Weeks, John Fraser, Mrs. R. A. Abercrombie, F. H. Safford, Mrs. Byles, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Duerden.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—Wm. Waring, Jr., J. H. Fulcher, Thos. Jones, Rev. J. W. Leek, Mrs. J. W. Leek, Capt. Chiappe, A. V. Meigs, M. D., Theo. Starr, Lewis Starr, M. D., J. P. Olney, Alex. E. Outerbridge, Jr.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—Mrs. Isabel De Reynas and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Jose De Muro, J. Grout, Mrs. McThodsen, Mrs. P. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, (A. Huber, H. Rubery, L. H. Northrope, Lun Ching Guan, Lui Chai Lai, Ku Muerg, Wong Sam, Chinese Commissioners to Cuba, and party,) H. Castellanos, L. Castellanos, G. P. Kidder, Oscar Lorensen, J. Floha, W. P. Tisdale, F. Dupaul, E. Gutierrez, M. V. Rendueles, F. Rivas, F. Del Valle y Yanaga, F. Morera, D. Galiano, T. Arrechea, D. Dimas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:43 | Sun sets.....7:10 | Moon sets..7:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:16 | Gov. Island..8:05 | Hell Gate..9:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, May 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London, England, F. W. J. Hurst; Westphalia, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Vicksburg, Rudolph, Port-au-Prince, &c., New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana and Nassau, F. Alexandre & Son; Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge; Gulf Stream, Whitehead, San Domingo, Samana, L. Delmonte; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Keiley, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Vindicator, Martin, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Ventus, Theobald, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Rosa, (Swed.,) Renmannsson, Cronstadt, Tetens & Bockmann; Vassalo, (Ital.,) Farrega, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Bodomista, (Aus.,) Bosio, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Mary Stuart, (Br.,) Penero, Cork or Falmouth, F. Alexandre & Son; Nord Cap, (Norw.,) Osuldsen, Londonderry, Tetens & Bockmann; Atalanta, Dickerson, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Bonita, (Br.,) Crichton, Anjier for orders, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Neponset, Strout, Port Spain, Trin., Miller & Houghton; Adelaide, Hall, Elizabethport, N. J., B. J. Knapp; Favorite, Woodward, Port au Spain, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Insulan, (Norw.,) Christensen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Elizabeth, Uran, Cardenas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Jura, (Br.,) Walters, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald.

Schrs. Glenwood, (Br.,) McMahon, Charlottetown, P. E. I., via Savannah, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Laura A. Webb, Hatch, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; J. E. Ridgeway, Townsend, Jacksonville, Drew & Buck; Addie Wessels, Olin, Bluefields, U. S. of C., G. Wessels; Atta, Conley, (Br.,) Annapolis, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool May 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 223 passengers to John G. Dale. May 9, lat. 45 54, lon. 47 16, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E., (funnel abaft mainmast;) same date, lat. 42 70, lon. 49 43, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 11th, lat. 41 26, lon. 60, steam-ship City of Brussels, and a Cunard bark-rigged steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana May 9, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. May 10, lat. 26 03, lon. 79 57, passed bark Delta, (of South Shields,) bound N.; 12th, lat. 33 03, lon. 76 52, passed bark Glenralloek, (Br.,) bound N.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Branett, Havana May 2, with sugar to Knowlton & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt. May 8, lat. 31, lon. 70 53, passed schr. Wm. Alenton, steering S.

Bark Maggie Elliott, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Gilmore, Leghorn 58 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to J. Fabbricotti.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. May 3, ran ashore on Colorado Reef, and remained ashore 27 hours; was obliged to jetsam 78 hhds. sugar before hauling her off; the extent of damage unknown.

Brig Gazelle, (of Harrington,) Small, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co. May 9, 160 miles E. of Barnegat, passed a vessel's lower mast, with top attached. Left in port brig Mary E. Rennel, for New-York, in 3 ds., and brig Antelope, for Baltimore, in 4 ds.

Brig Mary Chase, (of Portland,) Dolan, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. May 12, lat. 39, lon. 74, passed yacht Dauntless, steering S. W.

Schr. Fred. Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Caibarien, via Delaware Breakwater, 12 ds., with melado molasses to Knowlton & Co.

Schr. Chattanooga, (of Boston,) Snare, Cardenas, via Delaware Breakwater, 11 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado.

Schr. Race Horse, Miller, Ruatan, via Delaware Breakwater, 14 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas. Left in port schr. Lottie Cook, for New-York.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Corpus Christi 20 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Brower & Co.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Christina, Beebe, George Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Lawrence, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Foster, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Providence.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, Mott, Portland, Conn.

Schr. F. G. Warner, Strickland, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. Flower, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. M. Briuard, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Newport.

Schr. Maria Jane, Boker, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Curles, Virginia.

Schr. S. A. Burr, Arnold, Virginia.

Schr. Sydney Munsell, Sisby, Virginia.

Schr. M. S. Tibbitts, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, New-Bedford.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Caledonia, for Glasgow; Denmark, for London; Westphalia, for Hamburg; Canima, for Bermuda; Vicksburg, for Port-au-Prince; Gulf Stream, for San Domingo; City of New-York, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; bark Jeanie, for Cronstadt; brig Laura Gertrude, for Fernandina; Neponset, for ——; schrs. Henry Parker, for Demerara; Jacob M. Haskell, for ——; Allie Bickmore, for ——.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Arr. steamers Martha Stevens, from New-York; W. M. Whildin, from Philadelphia; brig Saml. Welsh, from Mayagues; schrs. Edwin J. Morrison, from Boston; Bill Stowe, from do.; Alexander Wiley, from New-York; Kate Waters, from do.; F. H. Odiome, from Providence; Wm. Tice, from Danversport; Moses Williamson, from Boston; Ellen M. Golden, from Boston; A. F. Kinderberg, from New-Haven.

Cld. steamers John S. Hopkins, for Boston; Josephine Thomson, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; bark Millid, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; brig Elvie, for St. Thomas; schrs. Maggie D. Marston, for Port Royal; Gertrude Plummer, for New-York; A. H. Hurlbut, for New-Haven.

Sld. ship Asia, for Amsterdam; schr. Resolute, for San Andreas.

BOSTON, May 14.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Charleston; barks Shawmut, from Cadiz, and Meguinticook, from Rosario; brigs Oriana, from Surinam, and Forest Prince, from Barbados; schrs. O. M. Remington, from Gonaives, and Pomona, from Grand Cayman.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 14.—The schr. Pamlico, with a cargo of 25,000 bushels of corn, sld. from this port today, for Cork, Ireland, direct. The rate of freight on the cargo is 30c. per bushel, gold.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14.—Arr. brig Edith Hall, from Boston; schrs. S. L. Davis, from Rockport; Gettysburg, from Baltimore; Demarie Gray, from New-York; Nellie, from Rappahannock; Jessie B. Smith, from New-York.

GALVESTON, May 14.—Cld. ship Coldstream, for Liverpool; brig Primus, for Cork.

Sld. bark Mary Louise, for Liverpool; schr. Cyrus Hall, for Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., May 14.—The steamer Cybele, from Antwerp, passed up for Philadelphia at 6 o'clock this morning.

LEWES, Del., May 14.—Brig Charles Vansoga sld. for New-York at 7 A. M.; brig W. J. Wilbur left for do. at 9 A. M.

This afternoon a brig, with loss of maintopmast, arr. from below. Other vessels unchanged. Wind S.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 14.—Cld. steamer Yazoo, for Philadelphia; ship D. B. Metcalf, for Quebec.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer City of San Antonio, from New-York.

Sld. steamer City of Houston, ship Preston, barks Catharina, Valkyrien, Lincoln, and Iris.

SYDNEY, C. B., May 13.—Arr. ship Samuel G. Glover Perkins, Bremen, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 14.—Arr. brig W. H. Parks, from Belfast, Me.; schrs. Sarah P. Bird, from Philadelphia; Amelia Ann, from Nassau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Hansa, (Ger.,) Klugkist, from Bremen, &c., which arr. 13th, reports May 5, lat. 49 18, lon. 28 10, spoke an American bark showing letters H V M P bound E.; 7th, lat. 47 38, lon. 38 20, a steamer of the State Line, bound W.; 8th, lat. 45 50, lon. 46 50, passed an iceberg. The H. brings 313 passengers.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 14.—Sld. for the United States, C. L. Weyer, Transit, Charles Dickens, Albert, and John Black.

Arr. out from the United States on the 12th inst., Clausina, Annie Mark, and California.

Arr. out from the United States on the 13th inst., Harold, Jupiter, Gustav, Adolphe, Prot Dubrovacki, Kepler, Glee Maiden, Starlight, and Fanchon.

Also arr. out from the United States, Clara Eaton, Tamararia, Guanita, San Antonio, Maria Elisa, Ciscar, and Fanny Lewis.

GLASGOW, May 14.—The steam-ship State of Georgia has arr. here from New-York. She was in collision on the voyage, and suffered some damage.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, which put back for this port on the 23d ult., in consequence of the breaking of her main shaft, reached here to-day.

CARDIFF, Wales, May 14.—The Cardiff Line steam-ship Glamorgan, Capt. Laybourne, from New-York May 2, arr. here to-day.

BREST, May 14.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Lachesne, from New-York, May 2, arr. here last evening.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Red Star steam-ship Celina for New-York, with 160 passengers, sld. yesterday.

BRISTOL, May 14.—The steam-ship Great Western sld. from this port yesterday for New-York.

HONG KONG, May 14.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Great Republic arr. here from San Francisco on schedule time, and sld. on the 18th inst. for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with a full list of passengers and freight. She is due at Yokohama on the 20th of May, and at San Francisco the 15th of June. All well.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS
AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company
The richest and largest collection of Silver Wedding Gifts in new articles and designs ever shown in this City, from the least expensive to the most elaborate and costly. Also a complete assortment of their celebrated
ELECTRO-PLATE
Tea Sets, Dinner Services, &c., &c.
SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SALE OF BUTCHER'S FIXTURES.—UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. WHITMORE, bankrupt.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at No. 344 Third avenue, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of butcher's fixtures and furniture, to wit: An ice-house, marble tables, hook-racks, blocks, saws, scales, trays, &c., &c., lately used by the above-named bankrupt.—Dated May 14, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.